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31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6535
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
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T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
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T. 24th "	MOREA	11090		
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12th October, 1908.

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OCEANIEN	4,142	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	6,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,338	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
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TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	... 22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	... 5th Nov	17th Nov.
YEIOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	... 17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N.Company's ss. "PERSIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. NOWROJI ADARJI TATA and Mr. JAMSHEDJI SHERIARJI KAPADIA, of date the 4th June, 1908, to act for me in Bombay during my absence in England, has been CANCELLED on my return to Bombay, on the 9th October, 1908.

KAWASJI DADABHOY DUBASH.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APOLLO RECLAMATION COTTON STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals desiring to OCCUPY LAND, at the Apollo Reclamation Cotton Green, for the Season 1908-09, are requested to be good enough TO PAY the SEASON GROUND RENT due on the Plots by the 18th October, 1908. The Rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 18th October, 1908, any Plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to first applicants coming forward.

A PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bunders.

BOMBAY, 5th OCTOBER, 1908.

NAGPUR SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

DECEMBER 23RD TO 29TH (Inclusive).

COMPETITIONS for all Classes of TOURING CARS, Commercial Vehicles and Motor Bicycles, Special Railway concessions on the B.-N. Railway and G. I. P. Railway. Programme of above can be had from the Undersigned.

ALFRED E. JOYCE,
Secretary, Trials Committee.

TURKISH BATHS.—A Neat, Cheap, and Refreshing RESORT. Specific for Rheumatism and Gout. Champoo by Punjabee Specialist.—KAVANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

LEUCODERMA of any stage is challenged to be cured positively by "CYNIX," the unique external remedy. It is the only cure par excellence in warding off the white patches with convexed scalloped borders once for all so as not to recur in future—the skin regaining its normal hue. No other has yielded such high percentage of recovery. Bottle, Rs. 6 and 10.—BRITISH INDIAN PHARMACY, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own nose, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very cheap
No slipping of the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 1-8. Gold, Rs. 15.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon
Telephone No. 338.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.

LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Assurants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Assurant had no control over the Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROPT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK !
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMMES
3 PERFORMANCES DAILY. 3
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS ALFRED WEST'S
OUR NAVY
and OUR ARMY.
Unique Animated Entertainment
ALSO
MISS BLANCHE VAUDON,
who will introduce NEW DANCES this week.

1st Performance to-night 7 P.M. to 8 P.M.
2nd " " 8-30 P.M. to 9-30 P.M.
3rd " " 10 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

SPECIAL PRICES : Booking at ROSE & Co.
Stalls, Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Third Chair. As. 8.
Back seats, As. 4.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
LOOK OUT FOR THE
ELLIS OPERA CO.
25 ARTISTS 25
in the latest MUSICAL COMEDY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
MONDAY, OCT., 19TH.
"THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER"

Prices, Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
Plans now Open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH
WILL OPEN SHORTLY
And undertake a new kind of advertisements.

Persons desirous of advertising through this Valuable Medium are requested to apply as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Parisian Photographic Company, Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, who is in charge of this Department.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. COMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY,

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

It is so nice to do the necessary Toilet with
KAVIRAJJN. N. SEN'S
KESHRANJAN.
BALDNESS
CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. I-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. I-5.

PRAMEHARIPHOU—cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Rs. I-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed. Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and specifics, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with correct medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of cases.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking Instruction of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles : Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate, Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Ultimate expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee," A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Cooks and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 8, Mofussil Rs. 12 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Commences on Monday, 12th inst., for EIGHT DAYS only, at CALLIAN MOTHE & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and 2nd Companies Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Re. 1 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas. Patent Aphicides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALMER & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE, A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co., certificated 80 lbs. Presents per square inch Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

ON VIEW.—Mr. H. WALKER and others' Valuable Furniture, Cottage piano, Drawingroom suite, etc. at Storm Hall, next Bhandarwar Reservoir, Matagon. Sale on 13th inst.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading one in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Connoisseurs. A visit is especially solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuation at reasonable rates. Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 3 per bottle. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available for Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 124, Clive Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED FOR BENGAL.—First class AYAH, regular ladies' maid, good packer, must be willing and good tempered. Light work. Good wages to suitable woman. Madrasi or Goanese preferred. Apply Box No. 377, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A DOORKEEPER, of good Physique, for the Shipping Office, preferably an ex-soldier drawing pension. Pay Rs. 110 per mensem, clothing allowance Rs. 45 per annum. Apply SHIPPING MASTER, Bombay.

WANTED.—TWO SEPOYS, young and trustworthy, able to speak and read English a little. Pay Rs. 12 and 15. APPLY personally with testimonials, to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at noon.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum (exclusive of postage).

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

Fitted with Patent Sliding Wheel
FOR
COTTON MILLS, FACTORIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, GODOWNS, ETC.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Lines Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, large chiffoniers, new design—drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, drawing-room large size chippendale and Louis the XVI. pattern cabinets, glass door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers with dressing glass attached, cloth press, cheval glass, teapoys, screen, wardrobes, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washband tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of Sir Walter Hughes and others.

The property of another gentleman :—

1 handsome strong nearly new C. Spring rubber-tyred victoria in good order with a bay Arab horse and a set of harness.

1 handsome strong light mail phaeton in very good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON TUESDAY THE 20TH INSTANT.

On TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Woodhouse Road, Middle Colaba, near the Railway Station in the "Captain House", the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Robert and Dewji Ganji dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suites, chippendale pattern corner cabinets, writing tables, marble topped tables, glass door almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, Cheval glass, hatstand, one ebonised grand cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., Edison home phonograph, Dresden and terracotta figures, water colour and engravings, rich tapestry door curtains, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, combination water filter, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Singer sewing machine, gas lamps, Persian carpets, ice-box, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Alfonso Alteo de Verry, Esq., proceeded to Europe and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four-days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Marine Street, Fort, and at Husaria Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhowanidas Veramal and Co., and pursuant to the power of sale vested in them under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of February, 1903, and made between Esmailji Ebrahimji Nugree, of the one part, and Bhowanidas Veramal and Co., of the other part, the undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises on SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) the following properties:—

First:—All that piece on parcel of land together with the messuage, tenements or warehouse standing thereon, situate at Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and nineteen square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 20, New Nos. 4859, 4866 and 4862, old Survey Nos. 1441 and 1416, and New Survey Nos. 9556 and 9557 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward Nos. 1064 and Street Nos. 2032 and 34 and bounded on or towards the east by the Custom House Road or Marine Street, on or towards the west by the property of Bai Motibai, on or towards the north by Marine Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of Aga Mahomed Nabiakhan, on Monday the 2nd November, next at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Secondly :—All that piece of parcel of Government Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse situate lying and being on the eastern side of Husaria Street in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 205—5-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1262 and 2642, New Nos. 3427 and 9564, old Survey Nos. 2414 and 2415 and new Survey Nos. 2/3870 and 3871 and assessed by the Municipal Assessment under Street Nos. 177, 179, Ward Nos. 214 (2) and 215 and 661 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Husaria Street, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property formerly of Mahomed Salim Nijat and now of Haji Ebhimtoola Sulleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne and Co., 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 36, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Under instructions for removal of building Street No. 9-13, case No. 248 Bajaj Street:—The materials for removal of Building Street No. 21-23: 30-36, case Nos. 22/: 229 Dootar and Dhabu Street.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30, p.m. (S.T.), the following :

Balance of the consignment of English safes by J. Grove and Sons, consisting of—

1 safe, 36" by 24" by 24" rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

3 safes, 33" by 30" by 32", rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

Balance of the consignment of English safes by Midland Safe Co.

4 safes with Chubb's locks and bell, 29" by 28".

On account of the concerned—

16 pieces iron folding bedsteads.

1 cask superior plates and dinner services 6" by 7", 8" and 9".

1 cask superior plates, 7" by 8" and 8".

On account of the concerned—

A lot of Japanese lacquered teapoys, corner stands brackets, Japanese buttons, etc.

4 cases glassware, consisting of sherry, port, claret, champagne glasses, tumblers, decanters, etc.

On account of the concerned—

50 pieces silk woven shawls.

50 pieces silk scarf.

50 pieces silk blouse pieces.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1908.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION in the world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Re. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tookygunge Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing-room sofas, easy chairs, screens, cupboards, writing and dressing and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, iron safes, rich chandeliers, venetian glass pier tables with mirrors.

5 cases Clova Blend Old Scotch Whisky and 26 cases Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicyles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 double seated brougham.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.

2 sets single harness.

The property of a Native State:—

1 pair grey Newzealand horses perfectly quiet in single and double harness.

1 chestnut Arab gelding 13—3 for life may reach or make a good polo pony.

1 flea bitten Waler regularly driven in single and doub'e harness.

1 brown waler cob very fast trotter.

1 bay Hungarian horse broken in single and double harness.

The property of a military Doctor : 1 dogcart in good order.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Storm Hall Bungalow, Mazagon, near Bhundarwada Reservoir, the valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, also few pieces by Robert Breslauer and others, such as telescopic dining table, 1 arm chair, meatsafe, large and small sideboards, dinner waggon, marble top circular tables and teapoys, large and small ornamental cabinets and chiffoniers, jardiniers, hatstand, lady's writing table, lady's and gent's easy and Carzon chairs, plate glass bookcases, corner cabinets, fancy tile top teapoys, iron and brass double bedstead, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing and washband tables, verandah and office benches, one Breslauer-made mahogonized drawingroom suite, lined silk and tapestry, one nearly new ebonized entire frame cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich glass and porcelainware, best plateware, Hink's table and wall lamps, large size Indian carpets with border, old China flower jars and table ornaments, English clock with dome, William's type-writer, etc., the property of H. Walker, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Jewellery.

Under instructions from Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable jewellery :—

LIST OF JEWELLERY.

1 Sapphire ring with 10 diamonds.
1 large drop pearl pin.
1 large emerald ring.
1 large diamond ring.
3 diamond rings with 5 diamonds, in each ring.
1 diamond and ruby chain and watch.
1 loose pearl.
2 bunches of pearls, containing 19 strings of pearls.
1 diamond belt with large diamond in centre and small diamonds surrounding.
1 chain with two pearls.
1 brown diamond and diamond surrounding pin.
1 ring opal, set with diamonds.
1 moonstone diamond ring containing,
1 diamond and ruby pin.
1 minute repeater gold watch and chain.
1 gold wrist watch and wristlet set with diamonds and rubies.
1 turquoise in the centre surrounded by diamonds.
1 ring 4 turquoise and diamond.
1 ruby ring, set with diamonds.
1 pair diamond paizeb.
1 diamond chintak with pearls and emeralds.
1 pair diamond kadas.
1 pair diamond kangnees and one putali.
1 pair diamond pochees.
1 pair pearl and diamond bungdis.
1 pair diamond kurunful with pearl strings and pearl drops.
1 pair diamond chain bawly with pearl pendants.
1 pair diamond chukris with pearl pendants.
1 diamond teeka with 3 strings of pearls.
1 diamond jugia with 10 strings of pearls.
1 pair zilmilly, with 3 pearls strings each.
1 diamond tanie, with 2 strings of pearls.
1 Mirza bepanva, with 10 strings of pearls with jewel pendant.
1 pair diamond tursak, with 14 strings of pearls and emeralds pendants.
1 diamond chan sisful.

The jewellery will be on view two days before the sale, but may be seen even before by appointment at the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, No. 18, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE of a Packet of Valuable Rubies.

H. C. Suit No. 97 of 1908.

Nemchand Melapchand
vs.
Kanyalal Kisonchand.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

1 packet containing 18 valuable square, round and leaf shaped rubies, weighing about 33 rutties.

The above will be on view two days before the sale. For particulars apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors, for the Receiver at their office in Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

By order of the concerned :

1 Indian cut valuable emerald weighing 27¼ Carats.
1 Do. Do. 20 do.
1 Do. Do. 19¼ do.
And 10 white round-drilled pearls.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), on TUESDAY the 27th Instant, the effects of the late Lakhimdas Virjee such as silver ornaments, pearl with gold wire, silver wire, iron safe on stand.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1908.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACCOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong	Steamer Point-Aden
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Butebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
[illegible] COURT, THREADNEEDLE [illegible], LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Saigon.	Shanghai.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Tientsin.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Hankow.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Penang.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world : buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE : issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from **D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.**

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bezwada 3,270 tons. Captain H. Carey will sail to-day for Rangoon via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain F. Austin sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nerbudda 1,944 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For London.—Mr. Bremner, Lt. P. H. Compton, Mr. R. M. and Mrs. Dundas, Mr. M. Framji, Mr and Mrs. Keene, Maj J. E. and Mrs. Mennie and child and Maj P. Wheatley. For Liverpool.—Mr. C. H. Clay and child, Miss Good, Mrs. Mill, Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Mr. J. Whitehead and Mrs. J. F. Watson, and 4 deck to Suez.

THE French Mail steamer Nera 3,424 tons, Captain Schmitz sailed on Saturday for Noumea &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Genl. Clements, Capt. Lawrence, Maj and Mrs. Wilkinson, and child, Mr. Roychund, and friend, Lieut. Dobbs, Mr. Ingle, Mr. Scarr, Miss. Neatcole, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Cox. 3 natives and 206 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Fazilka 2,695 tons, Captain M. G. Williams arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 2 cabin and 17 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Uhenfels, 3,568 tons, Captain R. Franzins, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Fife 2,494 tons, Captain A. Harrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairang 2,862 tons, Captain J. M. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c., with a general cargo 172 horses and 58 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D. Stanhope, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt-Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

Dengola.....Capt E R Darvott .....Transport
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 10.

Berkhall.....2738 Jones .....C Muncherji & Sons
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis .....2829 Davies ...James Mackintoss & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvurn .....M M & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Hendon Hall...2588 Lewis .....The Bombay Co
Inchbarva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Irismere.....2326 Soeberg.....W & A G & Co
Killin.....2257 Wilson ... W & A Graham & Co
Kirkby Bank ...2092 Kerr ... ...W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihlilt .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....W M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Nera.....3499 Hehmitz .....M M & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Persia .....4198 Haughton .....London P & O Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore .....2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz....2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Salvaig.....2862 Tronier .....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon.....2830 Campbell .....K N & Co
Uhenfels.....3568 Franzius ...W & A Graham & Co
Vauxhall .....2346 Bradbering..... ...Bombay Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster.....2376 Brickham .....Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Chittagong		24-10	F M & Co
G&R Eden Hall	2332	Masson	M	on 14-10	K K & Co
D&E Delhi	4383	Andrews	S'ghai	14-10	P & OCo
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	15-10	B & P S N Co
L Bahadari	329	Fakseers	Repairing	Bo S N Co	Ld
M Shah Allum	1918	Davison	Jedah	14-10	E Tajbhoy
N Strathspy	2852	Osborn	Pdelphia	12-10	R A Willis
O Kanzler	1464	Michelsen	Z'bar	23-10	A Shandes
Q Majidi	1857	Coates	Jeddah	12-10	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia4081 Hamilton. L'pool 24-10W & AG & Co
3 R Rubattino ...2632 Genoa ...15-10 F & R S N Co
4 Capri..2718 Pedone...Shanghai 17-10 F & R S N Co
7 Yemen...2555 Ravill ...Jeddah....15-10 E Tajbhoy
8 Fazilka...2698 Williams .....N F...M M & Co
16 Alavi....2324 Hill....Jeddah....20-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Uhenfels s.....	Franzins	Hamburg, Sept 5
	Fazilka s.....	Williams	M'tius, Sept 24
10	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Oct 8
11	Strathgarry s.....	Stanhope ...	Calcutta, Sept 30
	Dumra s	Cole	Baseh, Oct 4
	Nairang s	Thomson.....	Calcutta, Sept 11
	Fife s	Harrison.....	Calcutta, Sept 30

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	R I M S Dufferin...	Wilson.....	Durban
	Galavale s	Scarf	Calcutta
	Vellore s	Patter	Calcutta
	Nera s.....	Schmitz	Noumea
	Arabia s	Leigh	London
11	Scindia s	Kelso	Liverpool, &c
	Nuddea s	Austin	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Bezwada, Carey, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Nerbudda, Bishop, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Oceana, for China, &c.
„ Persia, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Names	From
7	Ethiopia	A D Cruz	Rangoon
	Fernley	R Forsyth	Karachi
	Matheran	Bannatyne	Liverpool
	Tannenfels	W Luhde	Singapore
	Wearmouth	W Catto	Bombay
	Okara	C P Seddon	Java

DEPARTURES.

8	Kodoung	F Foster	Rangoon
	Stradie	L White	Karachi
	Itinda	G A Shepherd	Sydney
	Braziliana	T Tamblyne	Colombo

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
30	St Fillane	New York
Oct.		
2	Caithness	Calcutta
6	Balloobmyle	Calcutta
6	Clan Chisholm	Tuticorin
6	Dan of Airlie	London
8	Nairn	Calcutta
9	Schwarzenfels	Middlesbro
9	Hardinge	—

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mongolia, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranold, arrived at London on the morning of the 9th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, left Suez on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left London on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara, left Suez on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 10.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 bales hemp and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G. Madhowji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

R. Rubattino s—250 cwts cumminseed, M. Motilal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—2,000 cwt linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

R. Rubattino s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co;

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—50 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 1,000 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Delhi s—90 bales twist, O Ebrahim and Co ; 135 cwts kismish M. H. E. Ellias; 45 cwts kismish V. Nurpall and Co ; 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 15 cases condiments, Framji Nowroji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—6 cases condiments, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 800 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—100 bales twist, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 12th October.

1. Programme of parades for the week ending Saturday 17th October 1908:—

Monday 12th inst—There will be a class of instruction for all N. C. Officers at the Riding School at 6 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Tuesday 13th inst—There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Wednesday 14th inst.—Nil.
Thursday 15th inst—There ill be a parade for all members at the Riding School at 6 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Friday 16th inst—Nil.
Saturday 17th inst.—Nil.

2. It is notified for information that Swords, Equipment and Saddlery are ready for issue and can be obtained from Head-Quarters at any hour between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

H. E. E. PROCTER. Lieut.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay 12th October.

475.—Detail for the week ending 17th instant.

To-day Monday 12th inst.—" H " Coy. Classfiring at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.
2 " M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8-30 p.m.
3 " D " Coy. will parade in rear of the Telegraph Quarters at 5-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
4 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 13th inst—Practice for the Viceroy's Cup at Ghat Kopar.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
2 " H " Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.
3 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
4 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday 14th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C " E " Coy. for Class-firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
2 "G" Coy. parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.
3 " I " Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.
4 " M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
5 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 15th instant—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the isposal of " L " Coy.
Train leaves at 7 a.m.
2 " L " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.
3 A 2nd Party (" L " Coy) Class-firing at 3-25 p. m.
4 " I " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 16th inst—Practice for Viceroy's Cup.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
2 " M " Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.
3 " K" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p. m.
4 All Recruits of the current season (except "C" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.

Syturday 17th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O C " C " Coy. (2nd period).
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
2 " H " Coy, parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

476.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a. m. and 5 p.m. daily except Sundays.

477—Promotion—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in " G " Company with effect from this date :—

No 6373 Vol H C Cargill, to be Lce Corporal to complete establishment.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—October 1, at Kesten Trivandrum, Travancore, the wife of Arthur Doyne Adams, of a daughter.
HADOW—October 5, at Dingle Lodge, Simla, the wife of F. Austen Hadow, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KINAHAN—September 29, at Kashipur, brokenhearted at the death of her only son, Caroline Kinahan, aged 78 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.

NOTE 1. **QUININE** makes your head ache.
CHIRETTONES do not.
NOTE 2. **QUININE** costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets.
CHIRETTONES cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. **QUININE** does not suit Everybody.
CHIRETTONES do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. **QUININE** is disagreeable.
CHIRETTONES are pleasantly bitter ; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.
CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever-cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water, 0-44m., 0-42a.; Low water, 6-34m., 6-13a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Alexandra Pressing and Manufacturing Company, 69 Apollo Street, 4-30 p. m.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Concert, 9 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 54m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m. ; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h.'p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, October 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 1-27m., 1-20a.; Low water, 7-15m., 7-19a.

Wednesday, October 14.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, extraordinary general meeting, 4-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Athletic meeting 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 2-10m., 1-58a ; Low water, 7-58m., 7-55a.

Thursday, October 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.; High water, 2-56m., 2-37a.; Low water, 8-46m. 8-32a.

Friday, October 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.; High water, 3-48m., 3-20a.; Low water, 9-45m., 9-13a.

Saturday, October 17.—Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting, 5-30 p.m. Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills, 12 Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m. Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 4-53m., 4-24a. Low water, 11-45m., 10-18a.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The autumnal vacation of the Bombay High Court will run from Monday the 19th instant, to Sunday the 8th November, both days inclusive ; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton will be the vacation judges. The former will sit in the Bombay Insolvency Court on Wednesday the 21st instant and will afterwards dispose of urgent Chambers work; while the latter will do the same on Wednesday the 4th November.

BURGLARY IN WARDEN ROAD.—Mr. C. M. Banaji, residing in Warden Road, has reported to the police that on Friday night some time between 11 p. m. and 1 a. m. his room was entered into through an open door and a sandal-wood cabinet was taken away. The cabinet contained sundry ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 435. In the morning the police found the cabinet lying on an open piece of ground in the locality, containing property worth about Rs. 225.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—A Hindu woman named Bhagubai, aged eighteen, residing in the servants' quarters of the Sir J. J. Hospital, jumped into a tank near the Piroo Mahomed Oil Mill, Parel Road, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The tank was dragged and she was taken out in the evening when life was extinct. It appears that the deceased was constantly quarrelling with her sister-in-law, and her brother-in-law theatened to take her to her husband who lived near the Crawford Market. Hence she ran out of the house and jumped into the tank. At an inquest held by the Coroner a verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE LANOWLIE TOWER OF SILENCE.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Lanowlie Tower of Silence Fund was held on Saturday under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Munoherji Cowasji Murzban, C.S.I., in that gentleman's bungalow on the Esplanade. A total sum of Rs. 29,853 had been subscribed to the fund. A sum of Rs. 24,357 had been expended in connection with the Tower of Silence, and the balance had been deposited in the Bank of Bombay. The report was adopted by the meeting and a committee was appointed to prepare a trust deed. Thanks were voted to the committee and to the chairman.

NATIVE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The annua meeting of members of the Native Merchants' Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday last at its office in Green Street, Mr. Munomohandas Ramji presiding. From the annual report submitted to the meeting, it appeared that the number of members had risen from 133 to 157. Government had recognised the status of the Chamber, and its opinion was invited on matters of public importance. A library had been opened in connection with the Chamber, which issued a monthly publication relating to commercial matters. The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, reviewed the present commercial prospects of the country, and especially of this presidency. He submitted several tabular statements showing the present state of the mill industry, and commented thereupon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas—in seconding the proposition, touched upon matters of commercial importance. The report was unanimously adopted. A resolution was also passed to the effect that Government should abolish the import duties or considerably modify them. Several members spoke in support of this resolution. A new managing committee was appointed ; and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MR. TILAK'S APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

MR. G. S. KHAPARDE, says the London correspondent of the "Indu Prakash," has come over for the purpose of instituting an appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of Mr. Tilak. This task was undertaken on the occasion of Mr. Tilak's previous conviction, I believe by the Hon. Mr. Khare, of Bombay, and the principal counsel then engaged on behalf of the Appellant was the present Prime Minister. Mr. Khaparde has lost no time in getting to work. His heart is in the case as well as his head, for, as everyone knows, he is devoted to Mr. Tilak and acknowledges his leadership without reserve. It is understood that a well-known King's Counsel has already been engaged on the Appellant's behalf, and the name of Mr. Rufus Isaacs was mentioned the other day in connection with the case. That brilliant advocate, however, is not likely to accept the brief unless it is backed by a very handsome fee. Wealthy litigants are said to be tambling over each other in their anxiety to engage the services of Mr. Issacs. He is consequently in a position to pick and choose his clients according to their capacity to pay.

As the Bombay High Court refused Mr. Tilak's Appeal, the procedure to be followed now is to appeal to the Privy Council for special leave to appeal to it. If this preliminary application should be rejected, Mr. Khaparde's labours will be at an end. The grounds upon which the appeal is based are already known in India. Special emphasis will be placed upon the plea that Mr. Tilak's application for trial by a common jury was set aside and that the special jury was composed of persons who were all ignorant of the language in which the incriminating articles were written.

A further plea will be that the charges laid against Mr. Tilak contained no exact specification of the particular passages which led to the prosecution. It is finally alleged that there was a misjoinder of charges, or, in other words, that they were so arranged and connected as to prejudice the prisoner's case. If all or any of these pleas can be established, it is believed that the Privy Council will order a rehearing of the case, but those who are acquainted with the pitfalls of legal procedure and who who have given some attention to the circumstances connected with Mr. Tilak's trial in Bombay are not very confident of his success in the appeal which he is now prosecuting.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

The R. I. M. steamer "Dufferin," Commander N. F. J. Wilson, sailed on Saturday for Durban with the 6th Dragoon Guards comprising 15 Officers and 2 ladies, 2 warrant officers, 43 non-Commissioned officers and men, 455 rank and file, 19 women, 35 children and 9 horses.

The following are the names of the saloon passengers :—

Major H M Smith, V C
Major S R Kirby
Capt W E Watson, D S O, and wife
Capt H Sadler, and wife
Capt F C Rasch
Capt A G Gwyer
Lieut M N Hennard
Lieut P H A Kirans
Lieut R T Gwatkin
Lieut W G T Hope Johnstone
2nd Lieut H A G Walton
2nd Lieut J H Preston Whyte
2nd Lieut J H J Blackburn
2nd Lieut J A Anstruther
Lt and Qr.-Mr L J Wheeler

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Scindia" Oct. 10.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Scindia" sailed from Bombay on the morning of the 11th October with the following passengers:—

To London :—Mr A Bremner, Mrs Bremner, Lt P H Compton, Mr R M Dundas, Mrs Dundas, Mr M Framji, Mr R Keene, Mrs Keene, Maj J O Mennie, Mrs Mennie, and child, Major P. Wheatley.

To Liverpool :—Mrs C H Clay, and child, Miss Good, Miss Mills, Mrs Wilkinson, and child, Mr J Whitehead, Mrs J F Watson.

INDIA GOLD MINES.

There are now in India, writes a correspondent, about seventeen gold mines for which John Taylor and Sons are Consulting Engineers and Managers. These gold mines are situated in the Kolar, Dharwar and Anantapur goldfields. A very large number of share holders in these mines are residents and temporary residents in India ; and their holdings must represent a large amount of capital ; notwithstanding this fact they are always at a great disadvantage in getting official information regarding important discoveries, or other matters of vital importance to them as shareholders. All this information goes home first and then filters out to India at its leisure, placing holders of shares in England at considerable advantage. Even the progress reports of the mines cannot be obtained in India for nearly one month after their contents are known at home. It is self-apparent, therefore, how the interests of shareholders in India are cared for by Boards at home.

All reports regarding progress, condition of mines and other matters intended for shareholders and the public at home should be published simultaneously in India ; it is monstrous that much a large body of shareholders as exists in India should be sacrificed for holders in England.

The gold mines on the Rand, Australia and other countries publish simultaneous reports ; why then should we be neglected in this way? This matter is a fit subject to be placed before the shareholders Union, 42 Coleman St., London E. C., and I trust shareholders will now move in the matter.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

TURKEY RED GOODS.

Disputes as to Finish and Colour.

On Saturday on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight heard a suit brought by P. R. and Company, a partnership firm carrying on business as piecegoods merchants at Mulji Jetha Market, against Bhugwandas Chutterbhooj, a firm carrying on the same business in the same market. The plaintiffs' claim was for Rs 1,11,573-4-9, with interest, for the price of 418 cases of Turkey Red goods after making the allowance agreed on ; for damages for the loss sustained by the plaintiffs by the defendants' breach of contract; for an order, if necessary, for the sale of the goods and the application of the proceeds towards satisfaction of the plaintiffs' claim, etc. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Dephtary, Ferreira, and Devan appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 3rd September 1907, the defendants agreed to purchase from them 440 cases of Turkey Red goods on the terms contained in the contract. There arose a dispute as to whether the goods which the plaintiffs tendered were equal to sample. In the course of the correspondence which took place, the plaintiffs appointed the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong as their surveyor to survey the goods when the defendants agreed to take delivery on getting certain allowances at various rates in respect of different goods. An agreement, dated 23rd November 1907, was signed by the parties. Defendants thereafter tried to back out of their agreement by removing their objection to the goods on the ground that they were not up to sample, in that the finish and "doras" (i.e. counts of the goods) were not the same as the sample. Plaintiffs offered to have the goods surveyed if the agreement of the 23rd November was cancelled ; but the defendants would not agree to this ; and accordingly the plaintiffs said they were entitled to insist on their legal rights. Plaintiffs contended that, after the agreement of 23rd November, the defendants were not entitled to reject the goods on any ground whatever. Without prejudice to this contention, plaintiffs said that, even if the defendants were not bound by the agreement to anything more than the allowances to be made in respect of the colour of the goods, as they contended ; and if they were entitled to object on other grounds, such objections were unfounded and had no substance. Plaintiffs had the goods surveyed by Messrs. Baraclough and England, who reported that the cloth was fully equal to the basis sample, both in texture and finish, the shade only being inferior. An agreement having been come to as to allowances for the shade being inferior, and the other objections being unfounded, the defendants were bound to take delivery and pay for the goods with the allowances for inferiority of shade or colour. The goods remained on the plaintiffs' hands, and they claimed to recover the price save as to 22 cases which did not arrive within contract time.

The defendants, by their written statement, admitted the contract of 23rd November, and detailed the circumstances under which it was made. When the dispute arose in reference to the colour of the goods, the plaintiffs had not given the defendants the basis sample; and the defendant Bhugwandas was not in a position to judge of the various discrepancies and differences between the goods tendered to him and the goods under the contract. The dispute as to colour was settled by a writing annexed to the plaint. Defendant denied that he endeavoured to back out of the agreement of 23rd November. He found out that the plaintiffs were trying to foist upon him goods utterly unmarketable and inferior in finish and "doras" to the goods he had agreed to purchase. Plaintiffs had also been withholding from him the basis sample. A cutting from a basis sample was afterwards sent him; and plaintiffs offered to have the goods surveyed on certain terms and conditions which the defendant was unable to accept. Defendant agreed to a survey according to the market "dhara," but the plaintiffs refused such survey. The agreement of 23rd November was a settlement of the dispute only as to colour, and defendant said he was entitled to object to the goods on other grounds. Plaintiffs taking advantage of the inexperience of the defendant, had tried to palm off inferior, unmarketable goods on him. The contract was not such as a man of experience in the business would make. Defendant had no knowledge of the survey held by Messrs. Baraclough and England, and it was not binding on him on various grounds. He was willing to have a survey held according to the market "dhara." He had strong suspicions in respect of the goods which the plaintiffs offered to deliver to him, and he put them to a strict proof on certain points mentioned in the written statement. Plaintiffs, he submitted, should be compelled to produce the proper basis sample and the proper documents. Defendant said that, by reason of the plaintiffs' failure to perform their part of the agreement, he had sustained a loss of Rs. 11,431-4-0, and he counter-claimed against the plaintiffs for recovering the same.

The hearing was proceeded with.

VALIDITY OF ADOPTION.

Point of Hindu Law.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit instituted by the original defendant and appellant, Putlabai, wife of Sadasiv Shimpi, against the original plaintiff and respondent, Mahadu, the adopted son of Sadasiv, in which plaintiff sued to obtain a declaration that he was the legally adopted son of Sadasiv and to obtain a perpetual injunction restraining defendant from doing any acts prejudicial to the interests of the plaintiff and inconsistent with his rights of ownership over Sadasiv's property. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the appellant and Messrs. N. V. Gokhale and S. R. Gokhale represented the respondent.

The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, who gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff. Against this decree, an appeal was admitted into the High Court. In delivering the Court's judgment, the Chief Justice said that in this appeal the question was whether plaintiff had been validly adopted as a son to his deceased maternal grandfather Sadasiv. That question had been answered in the affirmative in the Lower Court. Plaintiff was the son of Ana and Bhaji. Bhaji was the daughter of Sadasiv. Ana, Bhaji and the plaintiff lived with Sadasiv Bhaji stated that her father intended for the first to adopt the plaintiff, that her husband asked him to do so, and, when attacked with plague, told Sadasiv that the boy was given to him. This story, in the opinion of their Lordships, was highly probable, for Sadasiv was a well-to-do man possessed of property worth Rs. twenty-five or thirty thousand, while Ana had no property whatever. At intervals of a few months, the deaths occurred of, first Ana, then Sadasiv, and lastly Bhaji's mother. Sadasiv had another wife, Putli, the defendant. After Sadasiv's death, Putli and Bhaji and the plaintiff lived together in Sadasiv's house, until they were driven out by Balu, the divided brother of Sadasiv. Balu's action led to a litigation between him and Putli in which Putli eventually secured from him all the property of Sadasiv. For about three years Putli continued to treat the plaintiff as before as the son of Sadasiv. She also went through a formal adoption ceremony in which plaintiff was given by Bhaji and taken by Putli as son to Sadasiv. A deed of adoption was then executed by Putli in favour of the plaintiff. At this time Bhaji was no longer the widow of Ana, having re-married about a year previously. Putli denied the validity of the adoption and this suit was then filed on behalf of the plaintiff to establish it.

The plaintiff's adoption is challenged by the defendant on the ground that he was, owing to his mother's re-marriage, an orphan in the eye of the law at the time of the adoption ceremony, without any parent capable of giving him in adoption. Their Lordships then considered the right of a mother to give her son in adoption, according to the Hindu Law. According to the texts, the right of the female parent to give her son in adoption results from the maternal relation and is not derived by delegatian from her husband. (Manu IX, 168. Yajna Valkya II 135). The Mitakshasa, which is the paramount authority in that part of the country to which the parties belong, has the following comment. "He who is given by his mother with her husband's consent, while her husband is absent, or incapable though present, or without his assent after her husband's decease, or who is given by his father or by both, being of the same class with the person to whom he is given becomes his giver and son." Thus, apart from the effect of special legislation, the maternal relationship of Bhaji justified the gift in adoption. It has, however, been argued that the effect of Hindu Remarriage Act is to deprive a re-married widow of all rights resulting from her first marriage, and even of the right to act as guardian of her child. Their Lordships said they were unable to agree to this contention. Assuming that the mother has, by Hindu law, a right to give her son in adoption, their Lordships said that they did not think that the act afforded any indication that the Legislature intended to deprive her of it. Section 5 says that a widow, except as in the preceding sections, shall not by reason of her re-marriage forfeit any property or any right to which she would otherwise be entitled. Accordingly, a re-married woman has been held entitled to succeed as heir to her son by her first husband, (vide Chamar versus Kashi—26 Bombay, 388 ; and Basappa versus Rayava—29 Bombay, 91).

After discussing the special legislation on the subject, their Lordships held there was good evidence in this case of an express authority from Ana to Bhaji to give plaintiff in adoption to Sadasiv, and the appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

On the Apellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar have disposed of an application for revision, presented by Mr. G. S. Rao on behalf of his client Haji Nurmahomed Salemahamed, who had been convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having in his possession 2,880 grains of cocaine, and fined Rs. 200 under the provisions of Section 47 of Act 5 of 1878. Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, dismissed the application.

INDIA CROP PROSPECTS.

INDIGO IN MADRAS.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented 32·3 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.]

The total area sown with indigo in ryotwari villages up to the end of August 1908 is 33,900 acres or 57 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1907. It is also less than the average for five and ten years by 62 and 70 per cent. respectively. The decrease, as compared with 1907, is most marked in the districts of Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Guntur and South Arcot and is attributed to the absence of early rains and to less demand for the product. It is reported that the crop was sown generally in July, the month in which it is usually sown. The condition of the crop is generally fair, but more rain is required in several taluks.

The total area under indigo reported from villages other than ryotwari amounts to 1,750 acres.

THE SUGARCANE IN MADRAS.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-1907 the area under sugarcane in the Madras Presidency has represented 2·7 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

The total area planted with sugarcane in ryotwari villages up to the end of August 1908 is 31,000 acres or about 20 per cent. less than the area planted in the corresponding period of 1907. It is likewise less than the averages of five and ten years by 31 and 33 per cent. respectively. The decrease, as compared with 1907, is most marked in the districts of Godavari, Bellary and South Arcot and is attributed to want of timely rains. It is reported that the crop was, as usual, planted in April. The condition of the standing crop is reported to be generally fair, but the crop is in urgent need of rain in several taluks.

The total area under sugarcane reported from villages other than ryotwari is 1,900 acres.

WE have heard of carnivorous plants, also of laughing plants, and plants that weep and can see. The "Journal de la Sante" now gives us information about a coughing plant :—"There exists in tropical countries a plant which easily gets into a rage, and, what is more peculiar, has a horror of all dust. As soon as a few grains of dust are deposited on its leaves, the "stomats," or air chambers which cover their faces, and which are respiratory organs of the plant, become filled with a gas, swell, and end by driving out the gas with a slight explosion."

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

GOLD IN ASSAM RIVERS.

THE "PIONEER":—Gold dust has been found from time immemorial in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. Under the Ahom rule certain communities were compelled to furnish the Raja with this precious metal. The amount was often considerable and one Raja is reported to have taken as much as 2,500 ounces of gold every year from the people of Upper Assam. In 1852 it was reported by Captain Dalton that the sands of the Sissi River were highly auriferous. Twenty grains of gold was not an unusual return on one day's work by three men who between them could wash about a ton of rubble and 11 grains were extracted from 22 cwt. in his presence. This report was confirmed by Mr. C. C. Campbell who declared that the yield was considerable though the profits were absorbed by the purchaser of the gold mahal and the people who advanced the capital to the actual washers. It 1882 a ten years' lease was granted to a European to wash for gold in the Subansiri and its tributaries. It was hoped that he would make some attempt to ascertain the source from which the precious metal was derived, and the possibility of developing the industry; but nothing of the kind was done, and an application for renewal of the lease was summarily rejected. In 1894 a syndicate was formed for the exploration of the rivers of the Lakhimpur district, but gold was not found anywhere in paying quantities. In 1901 a prospecting license was issued to Messrs. Winsland and Sutton for a portion of the Subansiri, but the reports of their mining engineer were unfavourable, and the license was resigned. In the cold season or 1903-04 the auriferous rivers of Assam were regularly examined by Mr. Maclaren, of the Geological Survey of India. He visited the Buri Dihing, the Jungiu Pani, a small stream which rises in the Tipam Hills and falls into the Dihing about eight miles below Margherita, the Tengapani, the Brahmaputra above Sadiya, the Dibang, the Dihang, and tht Subansiri. In all these rivers gold was found, but in most cases it was insignificant and was seldom as much as one grain to a ton of gravel. The best results were obtained at the Dirpai bar on the Subansiri, at Gurimara near Chunpura on the Brahmaputra, and on the Dihing, but neither of the two latter places were thoroughly explored At Dirpai no less than 7½ dwts. of gold were obtained from about 8¼ tons of sand, but with proper appliances the yield would probably have been larger or about 28 grains from every 23 cwt. of sand. This is considered to be a paying yield, and the nature of the gravel offers no serious hindrance to successful dredging. On the other hand it must be borne in mind that operations cannot be carried out when the river rises in the rains, that the extent and depth of the deposit are unknown, and that it is doubtful whether the supply of gold deposited each year when the river rises would equal the amount removed during the previous season's operations. The Assam gold is of a fine quality, and the evil reputation it enjoyed in the days of native rule seems to have been due to the admixture of an excessive portion of alloy. The grains are extremely small, and the gold was in all probability originally derived from the quartz veins of the metamorphic and gneissic schists of the higher ranges. From here it was washed into the Tipam or sub-Himalayan sandstones which were probably deposited by a river system not greatly dissimilar in direction from that at present in existence.

ORGANISATION OF SCIENCE.

"THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE".—The Board of Scientific Advice for India was constituted in 1902, and consisted originally of the heads of the Meteorological, Geological, Botanical, Forest, Survey, Agricultural and Veterinary Departments; but the the Government of India intimated their intention to invite from time to time to serve upon it other scientific officers in the service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, whose special attainments might render their assistance desirable. The board was declared to be a central authority for the co-ordination of official scientific enquiry, its object being to ensure that the work of research is distributed to the best advantage, that each investigator confines his researches to the subject with which he is most capable of dealing, and that energy is not dissipated by the useless duplication of enquiries or misdirected by a lack of inter-departmental co-operation. It was also hoped that while the claims of abstract science would continue to be recognized in the work of the scientific departments, the Board's advise would aid the Government of India in prosecuting practical research into those questions of economic or applied science, on the solution of which the progressive prosperity of the country, especially as regards its agricultural and industrial development, so largely depends.

The Board advises generally upon the operations of the Departments, with due attention to the economic side of their work, and serves as as a reference on all matters connected with the organization of scientific enquiry in India. It annually discusses the proposals of each departmental head in regard to the programme of investigation in his department; and in cases where inter-departmental co-operation is necessary, it advises as to the lines on which mutual assistance should be given and the department to which the enquiry should primarily appertain. It submits annually to the Government a general programme of research, embodying the proposals of departmental heads in so far as its subjects are to be exclusively dealt with in one department, and its own proposals in cases where two or more departments are to co-operate, and at the end of the year it presents a brief review of the results obtained during the year in all lines of scientific investigation controlled by its members. Its reports and programmes are communicated through the Secretary of State to the Royal Society, who have appointed an Advisory Committee to consider them, and who from time to time furnish the Board and the Government of India with valuable suggestions and advice.

The Report of the Board for the year 1906-7 reviews a very large and varied mass of work, on which the Government is to be congratulated. At Kodaikanal and Poona physical astronomy is being actively prosecuted; at the former station solar spectroscopic work is carried on by means of the spectro-heliograph, an instrument which permits of photographs of the sun's disc being taken by any desired wave length. At Poona with the aid of a fine Rowland's grating special attention is being directed to sun spots. Simla, equipped with pyrheliometers is devoting itself to solar radiation.

The report from the Meteorological Department is long and interesting; a formula which promises good results connecting the monsoon with the pressure in the Mauritius and South America is is being developed. Steady work on the subject of terrestial magnetism continues. In connection with geodesy, it is satisfactory to observe that a determined effort is being made to substitute for the antiquated 10 feet bar, a metrical standard of length.

Botanical research is particularly well represented and the numbers of papers catalogued show how active observers have been in this department. Forestry, economic botany, and veterinary science, are all in healthy activity, and a comparatively new and immensely important field of research is opened in agricultural entomology, in which Mr. Maxwell Lefroy is doing yeoman's service. The appendix gives, shortly, a sketch of the work of the Imperial Institute under Professor Dunstan. The present method of co-operation and organization, gives promise of the best results, and the accusation which a decade ago was fairly justifiable, that the Indian Government was a Gallio in the matter of science, must be finally abandoned.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

"THE MADRASS MAIL":—Twice a year we are given an insight into the inner working of the Mysore State. Once when the Dewan, as the representative of H. H. the Maharajah, in his address at the Representative Assembly, sketches the work that has been done during the year, and again when the Annual Administration Report is published. The information furnished on these two occasions overlaps to some extent, but that is of little consequence, because there are the Mysore Government Orders and the "Gazette" notifications, etc., to bring one's information up-to-date. To-day at the conclusion of the Dussera festivaties, which, H. H. the Maharajah so generously provides for the delectation and entertainment of his people, serious business once again commenced with the opening of the representative Assembly. The keynote of the Dewan's long address, extracts from which will be found on another page, is satisfaction at the financial prosperity of the State and confidence that steady progress is being made in all directions. Financially, Mysore is again approaching that period of sound stability that was attained a decade ago, when her surpluses were large. For reasons that have been frequently explained, these fell so low in the intervening years as to cause some anxiety to the Government. A process of judicious economy, has resulted in the Government credit balance being so built up that it is now only Rs. 35 lakhs less than it was in 1898-99; but it must not be supposed that the State is to that extent less prosperous than it was ten years ago. In thus estimating the assets and liabilities of the Government, the enormous capital that has been laid out in Public Works, Railways Irrigation Works and the Cauvery Power Project is entirely excluded.

Turning from the broad result of the present system of administering the State's finances to the details of the current year's working we find that the anticiparions of last year have been more than realised and that the preliminary accounts show a very satisfactory improvement over last year's Budget Estimates. The total revenue during the year was Rs. 2,40,26,000, and out of this the Government were able to set aside Rs. 12,31,000, the net revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme, for replenishing the cash balances of the State, for the annual famine insurance reserve of Rs. 2 lakhs and for the usual sum of Rs. 1,33,000 towards the Sinking Fund for liquidating the lean of Rs. 20 lakhs raised in 1906-07 After setting aside these amounts, the handsome surplus of Rs. 13,82,000 is the result, due to an increase of Rs. 12·60 lakhs in revenue a decrease of Rs. 82,000 in expenditure. This must be all the more gratifying to H. H. the Maharajah and his advisers because it has been attained in spite of the loss of Rs. 31 lakhs from the "supari halat," which was voluntarily relinquished last year, and a fall of Rs. 3 lakhs under the Cauvery Power Scheme and mining revenues. The Budget for the coming year provides for a total revenue of Rs. 2,28,15,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 2,27,99,000 leaving a small surplus of Rs. 16,000 in the ordinary account. The whole of the estimated net income, Rs. 10,31,000, from the Cauvery Power Scheme is untouched and the usual provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is made for famine insurance, so that the total anticipated surplus is Rs. 12,47,000. Under expenditure, provision is now made not only for the ordinary requirements of all departments but also for several useful and progressive measures, such as the increase of pay to village schoolmasters, the abolition of fees for elementary education, the development and equipment of the minor scientific departments, and the provision for the building of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute in Mysore.

This bring us appropriately to the details of the past year's work, and here we can only touch upon the salient features. The Legislative Council brought into being last year so justified its existence that the probationary stage was soon passed, and a modified elective scheme has been sanctioned that ought to give satisfaction. If the Council had done nothing more during the year than deal with the Mysore Newspapers Regulation and the Village Tank Panchyet Bill it would have justified its existence. The Dewan once again defends the former measure in his address, and great hopes, as we have already shown, are placed in the Village Tank Panchayet Bill as a preliminary step towards that full measure of local automony to which the people of this country are casting such wistful eyes. This is emphasised more than once in the Dewan's address. Agriculture is received attention in Mysore, and the Government Mycologist, Dr. John Coleman, is said to be doing useful work. The abolition of the Agricultural Chemists Department, on the expiry of Dr. Lehmann's second term of office, appears to be a backward step in the march of progress; but the Dewan explains its necessity as follows:—"The Government, while continuing to take as great an interest as ever in agricultural development, are disposed to think that in starting with a fully-equipped chemical laboratory and an Agricultural Chemist, they began at the wrong end, and that, owing to the ryots' comparative ignorance, apathy and absense of a spirit of co-operation, Government action at the present stage would be more usefully directed in attempting to secure tangible progress on simple and practical lines in directions in which much work has to be done before the highly specialised labours of an Agricultural Chemist can be turned to advantage by the cultivating classes." All we would now remark is that the Government of Mysore are fortunate in being able to make such costly experiments and then put them aside with the mere remark that they have made a mistake; for that, after all, is what the Dewan's explanation amounts to.

Under the heading Public Works we learn that progress on the Markanave Project was satisfactory, and that is being brought into use gradually as the channels are being completed. A brief referrence is made by the Dewan to the ambitious Cauvery Reservoir Project, which has been investigated and proves to be a practicable scheme; but the huge outlay involved and sundry other important questions have forced the Government to defer consideration of the scheme to a more favourable opportunity. In the Mining Industry the falling off in the gold output continues, the manganese boom has ceased and the fall in the price of manganese and chrome has damped enthusiasm for mineral prospecting; but the Government, through the Geological Department, have been conducting enquiries into the possibility of developing an industry in iron ores. Dr. Smeath has been on special deputation to Europe enquiring into the best means of smelting the ore. His Report is under preparation, and it is understood that his conclusions point to the feasibility of developing the iron and steel industry in Mysore in the future. "For the present, however, the production of pig iron and the cheaper forms of structural steel cannot be recommended, and work will have to be confined to the production of the higher priced classes of steel and ferro-alloys on a moderate scale.

Passing over such Departments as Public Health, Archæology, etc. we come to Education, in which, under the enlightened guidance of Mr. Bhabha, the Inspector-General, the State is doing such good work. In making elementary education free, Mysore is but taking part in the movement now general throughout India. The experiment was first started in Baroda—where it has proved such a success that the next step of making it compulsory has already been undertaken—and Mysore to be ready for eventualities, is deputing Mr. Bhabha to that State to study the working of the system there. The Kindergarten and Sloyd systems of training in Mysore have been frequently dealt with in these columns, and the increase in the pay of village schoolmasters shows that Mysore is taking an active part in the general movement for the improvement of education. It has long been a erving scandal, not only in Native States but also in British India, that village schoolmasters have been paid wages less than many menial public and private servants receive; but in very recent times steps have been taken to remedy this. A scheme, we believe, is under consideration in this Presidency, but Mysore and Travancore have already taken action. The cost of the scheme will be heavy, and although the alleviation of the village schoolmaster's lot will only be slight—in Mysore the minimum pay of a village schoolmaster will now be Rs. 10 a month, while in Travancore it is rather less—the tendency to put the status and salary of these humble pedagogues on a better basis is to be welcomed. Only the other day the Mysore Government published their scheme of imparting religious and moral education in all Government aided schools, and the Dewan briefly refers to it in order to introduce his final thoughtful and suggestive remarks on the unrest in India, and some of its causes, the principal of which, he considers, is the system of Western education. The Dewan's address will repay study from every point of view, particularly of that of an Indian administrator of an Indian State in which, as the Dewan says, a condition of affairs prevails that comprises all that a genuine Nationalist could wish for.

NEWS from Newport, Rhode Island, states that the American submarine "Octopus," during her sinking test on the 15th September, dived to a depth of 107 ft., and remained below the water for two hours. This is said to constitute a record for all Navies.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

A Study of India To-day.

FROM "BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE."

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

IT is necessary, however, to go back to May of the present year, when the discovery of a bomb factory in a gardan house at Manicktollah, in the heart of Calcutta, was made. Some thirty-two persons have been apprehended in connection with this discovery. From the confessions of many of them and other evidence, and from the finding of arms and ammunition, quantities of the most dangerous explosives, moulds, metal, and tools for the manufacture of bombs, and a good library of the best and latest books on the manufacture of explosives, it has been proved that a conspiracy of great extent exists, and that for a considerable time the manufacture of bombs and the instruction of persons, mostly young men and all of them Bengalis, in this deadly work, has been carried on at more places than one. The inquiry before the magistrate has lasted thirty-four days, and it is believed that the prisoners will have to stand their trial at the Sessions Court. The centre of the conspiracy, which has for its object the overturning of the British dominion, is in Calcutta; but it is feared that it is by no means confined to that city. The persons connected with the notorious "Yugantar" paper, the editors or publishers of which have been prosecuted and convicted three times in one year, are members of this society, and its publications, in spite of the prosecutions and convictions, have been widely distributed. It is to be hoped that the Government may have secured information which will enable the police to mark down the branches of this conspiracy and to reach the persons who have been financing it. For it requires money to carry on a business of this kind, and to maintain a large number of persons who are earning nothing and are altogether impecunious.

Enough has now been told to enable the reader to form his own opinion on the case. To us it appears clear that a spirit of disaffection and of hatred towards the British Government has come to dwell in the people. Whether this evil spirit has its origin in racial differences or in political discontent is not worth discussing. Practically it comes to the same thing. The important matter is that it exists and extends beyond the limits of one province and beyond the members of any one class. In some places it evidently possesses the lower classes. Whatever its origin may be, it is beyond doubt that it has been and is inspired by the promptings of the wicked writers in the native journals, and the equally wicked and mischievous teaching of the demagogues who pose as leaders of the people. They are the persons responsible for enticing youths hardly out of their boyhood to join the conspiracy and execute its decrees. They are the people who ought to go to the gallows. In allowing them to write as they please and to go about the country preaching sedition the Government incurs grave responsibility.

Men and women coming home from India tell of the painful change in the attitude of the people in many parts of the country. Scowling looks and glances full of hatred meet them, and at places like Poona, where disaffection is always rife if not rampant, the Englishman is openly or coverly insulted: men spit as he passes, and do not disguise their contempt. It is said to be no longer wise for a lady to travel alone on the railways; and that men sometimes are subject to rudeness and isolence from Indians travelling with them. The prestige of the Englishman has gone or is going. British soldiers are chased and beaten by villagers, and dare not resist. For they know that if they hurt a native no mercy will be shown them. From parts of the country formerly peaceful and loyal, where any one might have ridden about alone without fear even of a rude word, there are reports of violent assaults on English officers, military and civil.

It must be plain to every one who considers these signs and the meaning of the events which have followed each other fast, that the situation in India is grave. It will be evident also that the mischief, although there may be and are probably deeper-lying causes, springs immediately from two sources—the faulty Western education and evil influences of the schools, and the wicked writing in the Native papers. In the records of the trial of Khudaram Bose and of the inquiry in the bomb factory affair, there is ample evidence of this without going further.

So great a change in the feeling of the Natives could not take place without producing a corresponding change in the attitude of our people in India. It is to be feared that resentment and distrust are growing in their minds instead of the goodwill, too condescending it may be, heretofore existing. Mr. Buchanan lately spoke from his place in the House in praise of the attitude of the Englishmen non-officials and officials alike during the present crisis.

The one bright spot in the gloomy picture is this attitude. There has been no display of fear and no calling out for vengeance. We may be sure that if the danger increases they will keep cool, and will know how to meet it. One indication of the anxiety they are under is the fact that a business in the insurance of pensions against the default of the Government of India is beginning in London.

What measures have the Covernment taken to prevent the growth of disorder and to suppress it when it breaks out? In England there has been more than enough of speaking, and more than enough of protestation that no violence and no danger will deter the Secretary of State from carrying out the "Reforms" which he contemplates, but has not yet disclosed. It is too soon, therefore, to offer any criticism on these projected measures. It is known that they are to be in the direction of additional non-official and elected representatives in the legislative councils, the creation of advisory bodies recruited from the large landowners and notables, and probably the liberation of municipal and district boards from official control, Steps in the last direction have already been taken in Bombay. No doubt the policy of associating the classes which are naturally Conservative more closely with the Government is good. But does any one supposed that it will have the smallest influence on the men who are inciting the people to revolt and are forming societies of assassins? or that it will help to keep the peace?

The arguments used by such people to move the populace are not to the blessings of self-government and representative institutions—things they neither want nor understand. Very different are their weapons of persuasion. Systematic defamation of the British Government and the character of the white man, and specially the white soldier, has been going on for years. Continual insinuations against the honesty and benvolence of the Government; suggestions that all the evils in India—plague, faraine, and poverty—spring directly from foreign rule; assertions that the Government desire to break the caste of the people by importing sugar treated with bullock's blood and woollen stuffs stiffened with the fat of pigs and cows,—these are the weapons, with praises of the ancient rule of Hindu kings, glorification of Sivaji, moanings over the slaughter of cows, and the curse thus brought upon the country. Is any one so possessed by the spirit of Liberal fanaticism as to believe that homœopathic or even wholesale doses of representative institutions will meet this kind of warfare? And is it waged not only by writers in the Press, and not only Bengali by lecture at meetings more or less public, but by missionaries who permeate the country in the guise of Sanyasis, a sect of Hindu ascetics, and who are safe from interference or detection in their capacity of holy men.

Besides the ordinance we have already mentioned, the Government of India has passed two enactments intended to help them to deal with the situation. One, the Explosives Act, ought, as Lord Morley says, to have been passed long ago. That it has been so long deferred is indicative of the sleepy security in which Englishmen in India have hitherto indulged. The second is the new Press Law Act VII. of 1908, dealing with incitements to offences. It is passed with the avowed purpose of controlling journals which incite men to murder, to armed revolt, and to devilish crimes. Briefly it enables the executive to proceed summarily against such offending journals and to seize and confiscate the plant and presses. The object is to provide a remedy against an evil which is becoming worse than a pestilence, without creating a worse evil by giving that notoriety which a regular trial affords to the offending journal and its opinions. But with strange inconsistency and half-heartedness, which we can only ascribe to the influence of the extreme Radicals in Parliament, this procedure is not to apply to cases of seditious writing. The Government, in proposing the law, spoke with an air of apology, and explained carefully that their little Bill would not touch sedition and would not interfere with the freedom of the Press.

And it is this very freedom of the Press which is the origin of all the evil. It is a dangerous anachronism in an Eastern country, and completely out of place in India and Egypt, as Lord Cromer told the House of Lords. If the Secretary of State would take counsel with Lord Cromer and listen to his advice, there would be hope of improvement. But there is worse than this. The avowed object of the law is to avoid the advertisement given to a journal by a formal trial. Yet to ensure that a wide advertisement shall be given, it is provided that an appeal to the High Court shall lie against the action of the executive. The editor or proprietor who desires publicity could wish for no better means of getting it, or of making his writings known. "We must not be afraid of an appeal," says Lord Morley. Such inconsistency and weakness is unintelligible.

So it happens that because the Government will not apply the new law to the seditious writing which causes more mischief and makes more converts than direct incitements to murder, every province of India is agitated by trials for sedition under the Penal Code. No thing can be more mischievous, exciting to the populace, and degrading to the Government, than these verbose proceedings which frequently extend to an inordinate length. The accused, Tilak, the other day in the Bombay High Court, spoke for more than four days, and enjoyed at the public expense an opportunity of explaining his opinions and denouncing the Government to all India. A glance over the papers will show that this is going on from Lahore to Rangoon, and from Madras to Bombay. It stands to reason that if there are two forms of seditious writing recognised, and that one of them can be punished with some promptitude, while the other can only be dealt with, and then only by the sanction of the Supreme Government, in a regular trial, with the numerous chances allowed by the snares of a technical law and several appeals, the wily journalist will prefer the form which is thus protected. The Government stultifies itself and makes men like Tilak into martyrs and heroes. But perish India sooner than that a Radical Ministry should have to sit in penance and say, "After all, Lytton was right; we must replace his Act of 1878 on the Statute Book." Better that India and everything else should pass away, rather than that one jot or tittle of Liberal doctrine should be disregarded.

If the Government has not done all that it ought to have done, it is going or proposing to do that which it ought not to do. In his speech on the Indian Budget, Earl Percy drew attention to a matter which was not mentioned by any one in the debate on Lord Curzon's motion in the House of Lords, when several noble friends raged furiously together. It was formally announced in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General in March last that the Government had decided to try in the Bengal province the experiment of separating the judicial from the executive service, as it is phrased. What this means is that whereas at present the district is the administrative unit, and is controlled as regards police and magisterial courts by one chief magistrate, Lord Minto's Government proposes to take the control of the subordinate criminal courts from this chief and give it to another magistrate to be set up beside him. It would take time to explain the effect of this to the reader unfamiliar with Indian administration. Suffice it to say that the Government of India admits that they are acting in the teeth of the opinions of all the Local Governments and High Courts. We believe there are not a dozen men of experience in all the Indian services who will not say that this proposed reform (save the mark!) will do more to weaken the Executive Government than anything that could be devised. It will diminish the prestige of the district magistrate, who is the right hand of the Executive Government. It will set up a chronic hostility between the magistrates' courts and the police. There is friction and to spare at present. The administration of justice will suffer. The magistrates will consider themselves to be "courts," and instead of endeavouring to find out the true facts and to conduct or force the police to conduct the investigation to that end, they will sit like little Buddhas and take the "pabulum" which the police may lay before them. In districts where there is any popular excitement, whether against Government or between members of different religions, the Government will be very much in the position that the Irish administration is under Mr. Birrell, for nearly all the subordinate magistrates are Indians. Certain offences will be immune from punishment. We do not know who has suggested this mischievous change at such a time as the present, and in such a province as Bengal. No one but the enemies of the British Dominion have asked for it, namely, the Congress in India and some of their sympathisers in Parliament.

Is it not plainly to be seen by all except those who will not see, that part of a ghostly hand is writing on the Indian wall? It is moving very slowly as yet. Hardly a letter is formed. The meaning is hidden. Time evidently is to be given that we may mend our ways and show somewhat of our former strength. Cannot the men at the head of the Government in India make this plain to those who are responsible in England? or must we go blindly on until the hand writes in firm and swift lines "Upharsin"?

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOFT SATIN PETTICOATS FOR COSTUMES.

White serge is likewise used for handsome demi-saison tailor-mades, and, though less habillee than cashmere, is very useful, and eminently suitable for the time of year, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. The best underskirt for serge, which should never be lined through, is a separate slip of ivory satin merveilleux, with a leng, pleated flounce, which is soft and clinging, and takes up very little room, while its wearing qualities are quite unimpeachable As a matter of fact, this silk will be introduced in all colours, and will be made up in many shades to match the gown.

ALLIANCE OF GREEN AND KHAKI.

A handsome half-season hat is of apple-green taffetas. This is introduced in a large shape, wide in the brim and slightly lifted or rollen at the edge on the left. A very curious and almost startling effect is produced by the fact that it is draped with thick, heavy panne in a shade of khaki, while, on the left side, four long uncurled ostrich feathers, flat and narrow, stream gracefully over the back. Very few modistes have given their patronage to the small hat, but one of the leading creators of modes has introduced a pretty model of bright chestnut beaver, with long silky nap, which is folded in turban shape, with a three-tuck brim standing up all round and fitting closely and snugly to the head. With plenty of hair dressed "fluffily" this would prove charming and becoming headgear, but the Parisienne has evidently no intention whatever of giving up her large hats which throw the face into such a becoming perspective, and are so easy to wear now that she has plumbed the art of successful hair-dressing to its depths.

DRESS ACCESSORIES.

The lace and net ruches worn during the summer round the throat are—as has been already stated—giving place to the fur collar, fitting equally close round the neck, and ending in a black bow beneath one ear. This little neckband of fur is a very becoming thing, the most fashionable pelt for the purpose being skunk, which has risen to the topmost rung of the modistic ladder as regards popularity, and which, in Paris at all events, promises to be very expensive this winter. The American closed nightdress or slipover is very popular among the lingeres just now, being made without any opening, but wide and low in the neck with a rounded yoke-piece cleverly hand embroidered, and has something the suggestion of a large and rather grown-up pinafore. Plaited fur muffs will be the delight of the well-dressed woman during late autumn and winter. These are formed of narrow strips of snowy ermine woven and interwoven so as to produce the effect of a parquet floor, while a serried row of little ermine tails placed one on either side, the tip of one barely touching that immediately below it, forms a kind of border or frame to set off the muff to the best advantage. The stole is fashioned to match, with a fringe of ermine tails at each end, the effect being very pretty and dainty. The button craze has by no means reached its apex. Some of the new fur coats seem to be designed solely for the purpose of showing how many buttons can be introduced on them, and every seam is marked out in this way. Like everything else, too, which achieves sudden popularity, these buttons are becoming more and more costly and elaborate, and those who are fairly indifferent to the cost of wearing apparel have ample opportunity for running up the price of dress by this one item alone.

THE BOA AND SHOES.

The introduction of the round boa has been a subject of much congratulation where women are concerned. There is no denying the fact that its becomingness is far in advance of that of the stole, and its full fluffiness round the throat and long, tapering points prevent the widening effect which the flat sides of the stole invariably produce over the shoulders. Once reincarnated into the world of fashion, it is hardly likely to be allowed to lapse a second time. The clumsy utility shoe has gone completely out of favour in Paris, and one no longer sees the modern elegante in thick-toed, heavy footgear. The walking shoe of the moment is, in fact, a very smart and pretty little creation, being without exaggeration as regards point, and laced over the instep with a broad silk lace passed through three holes only. In Paris, a pretty idea is a new form of headdress party which is carrying all before it. The plan of action consists in the arrangement of a complete garden of blooms, to produce which each invitee's coiffure represents a flower. One very pretty head represented a pansy, the large petals of the flower being made in rich toned velvet painted in a life-like manner; while a brunette who had chosen a grown of myosotis tulle over white, with touches of yellow, had her head crown with a huge cluster of forget-me-not blooms, sprays of which nodded over her brow. There were irises and peonies, and of course, lilies and roses, the idea having taken the Parisienne by storm and proved a welcome diversion in a city where hostesses give a succession of dances during the season instead of one alone.

ACTRESS'S $125,000 CLAIM.

Action against the Brother of Prince's Fiancee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

Mr. Blaine Elkins, son of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, and brother of Miss Katherine Elkins, who is engaged to the Duke of the Abruzzi, has been made the defendant in a breach of premise action for $125,000 (£25,000) damages, brought by Miss Ada Louise Lonsdale, an actress.

The case is a sequel to Mr. Blaine Elkin's romantic elopement early this year with Miss Kenna, the daughter of his father's bitterest rival Miss Lonsdale asserts that Mr. Elkins paid the expenses of her divorce from Mr. Leonidas Scoffy, and after the divorce gave her a wedding ring, to reassure her as to his intention to marry her as soon as parental opposition was overcome.

Mr. Elkins, she says, introduced her in various towns as his wife, but always postponed the wedding ceremony, declaring that his father would cut him off if he married. Three days before his elopement he left her casually, explaining that he must visit his family, and would return in a week.

The suit promises remarkable developments, as Miss Lonsdale declares that she possesses three hundred letters, full of passionate protestations of undying affection, from the defendant.

Mr. Elkins, sen., denies categorically that his son ever promised to marry Miss Lonsdale.

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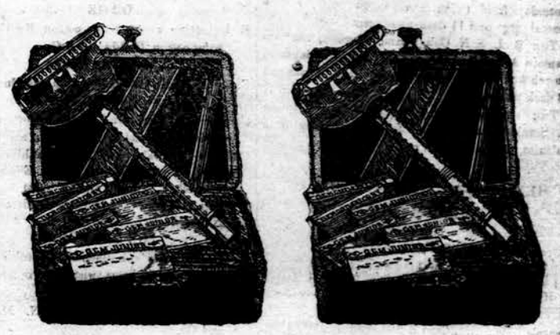

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Poona Eleventh Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 10.

THE race-course on the occasion of the Eleventh Extra Meeting wore as animated an appearance as it has done throughout the season, seven events figured and once more gave us excellent sport. The news of the sad death in Bombay of one of the most popular of smaller owners has been received with expressions of the deepest sympathy. One was glad to see on the other hand the reappearance of Bond with his arm set and well on the way to recovery after what might have been a very serious accident.

It was dissappointing that the encouragement given to G. R's. by the framing of a Welter Hurdles should meet with such poor support—only three going out. Cairnsmore was a warm favourite and though he won he was given something to do by Daroji.

In the Midget Handicap after the public had twice gone down on Real Blood and the majority left him alone on the third occasion, he came out to win on his own. He had none too good a run, was badly bumped on entering the straight, but won easily and bears out all that is said of his abilities.

Lookman won an exciting race in the Lanowli Handicap after False Start had looked all over a winner at the bend. He was but little fancied by his stable and only nibbled at by the public.

A good turn was, however, done them in the Lingfield Plate which Pelargonium won as he liked after giving promise in a late run on the last occasion. Jolly Abbot was made too much use of after getting away badly, but Pincher ran better than expected.

Aga S. Shah had his first real bit of luck in the Kirkee Handicap, but only after an exasperatingly hot finish. Ajeel made all his own running, and on coming into the final stretch it looked any odds on Dhafer. The grey, however, answered the whip gamely and just got home.

The Selling Plate turned out to be the good thing for Osborne as was expected though Winter's stable shewed great confidence. Osborne was first away and never headed strong as the other finished on the rails.

Lastly the Newbury Plate with the favourite, Conscience, disappointing. It is some time since Dulcimer has had such a chance over his pet distance, and he made no mistake in sound hands. He cut the six furlongs out in 1 min. 15 secs, and Pelargonium's 1 min. 42 2-5 secs. for the mile was another of the good times put up during the day.

Details :—

THE WELTER HURDLE RACE. Distance—About 2 miles over 9 flights.

Capt. F. W. Barrett's Cairnsmore, 11st 6lbs..... Capt. the Hon. Bingham 1
Maj. G. Moore's Daroji 10st 8lbs .....Owner. 2
Mr. Corbett's Platoon 9st 8lbs (carried 10st 4lbs) Randell 3

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Cairnsmore, 6 to 4 against Daroji, and 3 to 1 Platoon.

THE RACE.—First out was Daroji who soon assumed a six length lead with the other two together. They began to draw up on the leader from the six furlongs and caught him at the half mile jump. From the bend Platoon fell away, and in a good finish Cairnsmore won by three-quarters; twenty lengths next.—Time :—4mins. 3 2-5 secs.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed Abdoola's Real Blood, 9st...Killorn 1
Mr. Khalif bin Saif's Muzloom, 8st 11lbs.Southall 2
Mr. A. Rahiman's Selection, 7st 11lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr. W. S. Clarke's Hobyian, 8st 13lbs.....Hill 4

ALSO RAN.—Orby, 9st 5lbs; Hasty Jack, 9st 5lbs; Hullo, 9st 1lb; Tamin, 8st 12lbs; Amani, 8st 9lbs; Fav, 8st 1lb; St. George, 8st, (carried 8st 2lbs); Rogers, 7st 13lbs; Lord Kitchener, 7st 13lbs; Haymaker, 7st 12lbs; Silkration, 7st 12lbs: Virtuous Boy, 7st 11lbs; Brussels, 7st 10lbs: and Nasarala, 7st 3lbs, (carried 7st 5lbs).

BETTING :—5 to 1 against Muzloom, Real Blood and Selection; 6 to 1 Amani, Hullo and Hasty Jack; and 8 to 1 Orby, Tamim and Nasaralla.

THE RACE.—Brussels took a clear two-length lead from Tamim, Silkration, Selection and Real Blood, Tamim coming into the lead round the bend from Selection. Nearing the distance Real Blood, though bumped, came in between and had the race won from these easily by two and-a-half lengths, one and a half next. Time.—1min. 10secs.

THE LANOWLI HANDICAP.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman, 8st 6lbs..... C. B. Mahomed 1
Mr. Haji Ali Shabag's Company, 7st. 5lbs..... Mujeed 2
Mr. S. K. Kapadia's Darby, 6st. 3lbs., (carried 8st. 4lbs.).....Evans 3
Messrs. M. Goculdass and Syed's Dilerjung, 5lbs....., Robinson } Dead
Mr. Goculdass's False Start, 7st 4lbs, (carried 7st 5lbs.)..... A. Hoyt } Heat.

ALSO RAN.—Salanic, 9st 2lbs; Amood, 8st 10lbs; Mudlool, 8st 10lbs; Ashroff, 8st 3lbs; Mint, 7st, 13lbs; Saree, 7st 12lbs; Dumra, 7st 10lbs; Gafal, 7st 9lbs; Viceroy, 7st 8lbs; and Afreed, 7st 3lbs, (carried 7st 5lbs.)

BETTING :—7 to 2 against Mint; 5 to 1 False Start and Dilerjung; 6 to 1 Ashroff; and 8 to 1 Lookman and Company.

THE RACE:—Salanic got away to the front followed by False Start clear from Lookman, Gafal, Ashroff, Afreed and Mint. At the bend False Start came up inside, but later fell back and Lookman stayed out a strong finish outside by Company. Won by a head; a length next. Time—1min 37secs.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Jiji's Pelargonium II. 8st. 6lbs.....Whalley 1
Capt. Hodgson's Pincher, 8st. 1lb.....A. Hoyt 2
Mr. B. R. S's Lachlan, 8st 13lbs.....Hill 3
Mr. Kelso's Royalist, 7st. 7lbs.....Killorn 4

ALSO RAN:—Volume, 9st. 11lbs., and Jolly Abbot 8st. 8lbs.

BETTING :—6 to 4 on Pelargonium II; 4 to 1 against Lachlan; 5 to 1 Jolly Abbot; 6 to 1 Royalist; and 7 to 1 Pincher.

THE RACE :—Pincher was first out, but Jolly Abbot soon passed them all, Lachlan running level with Pincher and Pelargonium next. At the half mile the favourite came with a run into the lead and had the race well in hand from these, winning pulling up by three lengths, half next. Time—1 min. 42 2/5 secs.

THE KIRKEE HANDICAP.—1 mile.

Aga S. Shah and M. Goculdass' Ajeel, 6st. 10lbs. Kamad 1
Mr. Hossain Obeyed's Dhafer, 8st. 5lbs....Robinson 2
Mr. A. M. Ameer's Brutus 8st. 7lbs.....Taylor 3
Mr. James' Nooman, 8st. 9lbs.....Hill 4

ALSO RAN.—Meerjan, 8st 7lbs; Safoog, 8st 6 lbs; Merily, 8st 6lbs; Desert King, 8st 1lbs; Meerdhan, 8st Recruit, 7st 13lbs; Madras, 7st 10lbs; Sofan, 7st 6lbs; Caravan 7st 4lbs; Zargaum 7st 1lbs (carried 7st 3lbs.)

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Ajeel, 4 to 1 Safoog, 5 to 1 Nooman, 6 to 1 Dhafer, Merrily and Meerjan, 8 to 1 Meerdhan, Recruit and Madras.

THE RACE.—From a fair start Dhafer got the best of it, to be soon passed by Ajeel with Recruit coming second. This order remained to the three furlongs where Meerjan came up for a moment and soon after Recruit was done. The front two were out on their own, Ajeel just staying out after a great finish by a neck, two lengths next. Time.—1 min 53 2-5 secs.

THE ARAB SELLING PLATE—6 Distance.—Furlongs.

Mr A Razak's Osborne, 7st 6lbs.....Killorn 1
Mr G K's Moonim, 9st 9lbs.....C B Mahomed 2
Mr F M Garda's Winter, 8st 10lbs.....Robinson 3
Mr R S Forage's Dodger, 7st 12lbs.....Southall 4

Also Ran:—Transfer, 8st 7lbs; Prince Chestnut, 8st 3lbs; Naief, 7st 4lbs, (carried 7st 5lbs); and Sir Asker 6st 10lbs.

THE RACE:—Osborne took a length lead from Transfer, Dodger and Naief, at the bend Dodger was second with Moonim coming outside, a furlong from home Winter put in a run along the rails but Osborne had them all set, winning by half a length; a length next. Time—1min. 23secs.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr J C Gaulstaun's Dulcimer 9st 10lbs; Robinson 1
Mr. Jiji's Bucolic, 8st 4lbs .....Whalley 2
Mr. M [Goculdass's Lady Metal, 8st 13lbs.....Hoyt 3
Mr. G. P. Cosen's Umutbee, 7st 7lbs (carried 7st 9lbs)..... Southall 4

Also Ran:—Vespasia, 9st 11lbs; Admiral Crighton 9st 3lbs; Lady Lomond, 8st 11lbs; Harmonium, 8st 8lbs: Conscience, 8st 6lbs; Wolferton, 7st 12lbs; Lady Barsfield, 7st 8lbs. The Earl, 7st 3lbs; (carried 7st 6lbs; Chevalier, 6st 5lbs; (carried 7st 4lbs).

Betting.—5 to 4 against Conscience, 4 to 1 Lady Metal and Bucolic, 7 to 1 Dulcimer and 8 to 1 Admiral Crichton.

The Race.—Bucolic led Dulcimer, Wolferton, and Conscience. Down the straight Dulcimer came at the leader and beat him fairly easily by three-quarters. neck. Good race for places. Time :—1min. 15secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

AFTER a lapse of three years, an athletic meeting was once more held by the Bombay Gymkhana, the first part of the programme being gone through on Saturday, and if the number of entries and the enthusiasm displayed during the evening be any criterion, we may safely conclude that the recurrence of this meeting as an annual fixture is ensured. Messrs. C. G. Stileman and H. B. Saxby, the two Honorary Secretaries deserve all credit for bringing about this result and their hard work during the year has won them much appreciation.

There was a large gathering of members and ladies in the spacious Gymkhana Pavilion on Saturday afternoon, while the public also mustered in big numbers outside the bounds. Eight events were gone through and each event found a good field competing.

In three of the events, the Hurdle Race, the 100 Yards Flat Race and the Tug-of-War, only the first heats were decided, the finals being reserved for Saturday next. F. Hearson won the 220 yards flat race, for volunteers in marching order, while Captain E. O'Brien was an easy first in "Putting the Shot," and the High Jump, besides also winning one of the heats in the "Hurdles" and "100 Yards" Races Moir, leading from start to finish was a comfortable winner in the quarter-mile flat, while in the obstacle run over the same distance Carter was the successful member.

Fair times were registered by the winners, and though no records were approached, they must be deemed satisfactory in view of the various disadvantages of climate and the scant leisure for training.

The Marathon Race—5 miles, will be run on Wednesday, 14th at 5-45 p. m.

The final day of the meeting will be Saturday, 17. Following are details :—

EVENT NO. I—220 Yards Flat Race.
(Open to Members of "G" B. V. R. only)
(Marching Order)

F. Hearson 1
S. J. Gillum..... 2
E. F. Halliwell..... 3

ALSO COMPETED : M. Innes-Ker, A. S. Bishop, A. E. Baker, C. H. Hewlett, H. Gorrie, E. R. H. Jackson, and J. F. Richardson.

The competitors were in full volunteer uniform with ammunition boots and rifles. Time.—28 2-5sec.

EVENT NO. II—Putting the Shot.

Capt. E. O'Brien..... 1 .....33ft. 2in.
F. J. Clark..... 2 .....31ft. 5in.
J. Stuart Milne..... 3 .....30ft. 11in.

ALSO COMPETED : R. D. England, H. C. Willmott, E. F. Halliwell, G. R. Corbett, J. E. P. Curry, A. S. Tresilian, R. P. Scott, A. Tosh, H. J. Dibbs, J. W. Ireland, and H. S. Saward.

Three chances were allowed each competitor and Capt. O'Brian showed the best distance every time.

EVENT NO. III—120 Yards Hurdle Race.
(All Heats.)

I Heat—Captain E. O'Brien 1
II Heat—D. Moir 1
III Heat—C. M. Ward..... 1

Finals on Saturday.

ALSO COMPETED: C. R. Cole, C. H. Hewlett, R. W. Fisher, H. J. Dibbs, A. M. Cassels, R. D. England, H. J. Shaw, T. J. Reed, N. Illingworth, and J. E. P. Curry.

As there were thirteen left in, they were divided into heats of 4, 4 and 5.

EVENT No. IV—High Jump.

Captain E. O'Brien..... 1 5ft 4in.
C. D. Baker..... 2 5ft 2 1/2in.
W. S. Thompson ..... 3 5ft 2in.

ALSO COMPETED :—H. J. Dibbs, D. Moir, C. M. Ward, R. D. England, E. L. Sim and J. Gunliffe.

Commencing at 4ft. 6in., every one of the competitors survived till 5ft. 1in., when six viz : Thompson, Baker, Moir, Ward, England and O'Brien were left, Moir, Ward and England had to retire at 5ft. 2in; Thompson failed to clear 5ft 2 1/2in. while Baker could not improve upon the same which he succeded in clearing at the second attempt. O'Brien, clearing 5ft. 2 1/2in. and 5ft. 3in at his second ventures, succeded in doing 5ft. 4in at the first. He tried 5ft. 4 1/2 in, but had to give up.

EVENT NO. V—100 Yards Flat Race.
(Challenge Cup.)—(all heats.)

I Heat—F. Hearson..... 1
C. M. Ward..... 2
T. J. Reed..... 3
II Heat—Capt. E. O'Brien..... 1
C. D. Baker..... 2
E. L. Sim..... 3

Finals on Saturday.

ALSO COMPETED : R. W. Fisher, H. J. Dibbs, R. P. Scott, N. Illingworth and R. Denso.

There being eleven competitors, they ran in divisions of 5 and 6.

EVENT NO. VI.—Quarter mile Flat Race.
(Challenge Cup.)

D. Moir 1
H. J. Shaw..... 2
H. G. Weber 3

ALSO COMPETED : C. M. Ward, T. J. Reed, N. Illingworth, J. E. P. Curry, M. Innes-Ker and C. D. Baker.

Moir taking a lead at the start, maintained it right through and won comfortably by about ten yards from Shaw. There was however a struggle for the second honours, Shaw securing them by about a foot from Weber. Time—56 3-5secs.

EVENT NO. VII.—Tug-of-War. (All heats).

FIVE TEAMS COMPETED, viz : Light Horse, Rugby team, Gymkhana "B", Gymkhana "G" B. V. R. "A" and "C".

The result of the draw : Rugby Team vs. Gymkhana "B". "G" B. V. R. "A" vs. "C" Light Horse—Bye.

In the competitions, Rugby team beat Gymkhana "B". "G" B. V. R. "A" beat "C"

Finals will take place next Saturday.

EVENT No. VIII.—Quarter Mile Obstacle Race.
(Rugby Football playing members only.)
The Buffs Challenge Cup.

B. S. Carter 1
H. Blair 2
D. Moir 3

ALSO COMPETED : J. H. Hardie, A. M. Cassells, B. G. Gillett, C. M. Ward, F. Hearson, A. Tresilian and C. R. Cole.

A difficult course was set by the management and the first obstacle was to climb a triangular roof, then through a series of minor obstacles, water jumps, etc., and finally they had to wade or swim through a 5 foot canvas water tank about eight yards long with water waist-deep.

Moir held the lead at the start, but Carter soon displaced him and keeping up his front position, won comfortably.—Time : 2min. 22 2-5 sec.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

The Season's Averages.

The end of the cricket season has come for the Bombay Gymkhana with the following result :—

Matches played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Abandoned.
16	10	1	5	4

The Gymkhana defeated the Elphinstone College, Ahmednagar, Islam Gymkhana (twice), Parsee Gymkhana, Poona, Y. M. C. A. (twice), Grant Medical College and the Byculla Club.

The only match lost was against the Hindu Gymkhana.

The drawn matches were against the Army, Hindu Gymkhana, Baronet C. C., Poona, and Central India, three of which were only half day matches.

The abandoned matches were 1st XI. vs. XXII. Grant Medical College, Parsee Gymkhana and B.B. and C. I Railway C. C.

Two-day matches were played against Poona, Central India and Ahmednagar.

The only century of the season was made by Capt. C. Wilson against Central India, though Lieut. Townend made 96, G. C. Phillips 94, E. C. Reid 84, R. N. Marris 79 and Capt. Turner 79.

J. S. Milne has a bowling average of 9·4 for 149 overs and a batting average of 21·7 for 11 innings.

Capt. Turner has a batting average of 35 for 13 innings and a bowling average of 12·1 for 83 overs.

F. T. Clarke has bowled and batted very steadily proving of great service to the Gymkhana.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Name.	Number of Inns.	Times not out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.
Capt. W. M. Turner ...	13	2	78	336	35·0
Lieut. F. H. Townend ...	14	1	96	398	30·6
Commdr. D. F. Vines ...	18	2	66	469	29·2
E. E Christie	5	0	59	145	29·0
F. J. Clark	9	5	24	101	25·2
C. G. Stileman	9	3	43	141	23·5
F. J. West	13	0	59	293	22·5
J. S. Milne	11	2	52	196	21·7
E. E. Coombs	11	2	24	139	17·3
P. M. D Sanderson ...	5	1	42	66	16·5
G. C. Phillips. ...	12	1	94	181	16·4
Lieut. R. McCallum ...	5	2	18	44	14·8
L. F. P. Hearson ...	13	0	55	190	14·6
R. G. Wheeler ...	7	1	22	43	6·1
LESS THAN 5 INNINGS.					
H. Cheetham	2	1	42	58	58·0
R. M. Marris	4	1	79	170	56·6
E. C. Reid	4	0	84	164	41·0
C. D. Baker	3	0	33	75	25·0
Lieut. H. Alexander ...	4	1	38	53	17·6
Lieut. L. F. Earquharson...	3	1	19	22	11·0
H. G. Hewlett	3	1	8	11	5·6
B. G. Gillett	2	0	5	6	3·0

Messrs. Beadell, B. C. Reade, M. St Paul, C. V. Lermit, Major Bennett, each batted once.

BOWLING AVERAGE.

Names.	Number of Overs.	Runs.	Maidens	Wickets.	Average.
J. S. Milne	149	385	18	42	9·1
F. J. Clark	140	391	27	34	11·4
Capt. W. M. Turner...	83	182	16	15	12·1
G. C. Phillips	85	276	22	18	14·5
C. G. Stileman	70	213	11	15	14·5
E. E. Coombs	133	445	20	29	15·4
LESS THAN 10 WICKETS.					
G. H. Hewlett	24	70	1	7	10·0
H. Cheetham	26	78	2	5	15·6
Lt. R. McCallum ...	13	55	0	3	18·3
E. E. Christie	23	85	2	3	28·2
F. P. West	61	224	7	7	32·0

Also bowled less than 5 overs—Messrs. Baker, Marris, Beadell, Wheeler and St. Paul.

SPORTING NOTES.

Training for Athletics.

THE impetus given to sport in general by the recent Olympic Games keeps alive the question which has been so carefully gone into of recent years that of training. "Health and Strength Ltd." have been responsible for many excellent productions on the most advisable methods of bringing oneself to the highest pitch of fitness for the particular branch, or branches, of sport in which one may be interested. Their latest is "Training for Athletics, which deals with practically every form of exercise indulged in now-a-days, and compiled from the views of those they consider the most competent in their lines. The writers restrict themselves to the matter of training without going into further details, as for instance, the various holds in wrestling or blows in boxing, and as each has his own chapter the book is of interest throughout and is devoid of padding.

Photos, of which there are sixteen, considerably brighten it up, making it not only a useful book to study but one which should be added to a sportaman's library. This matter of training has been brought down to a nicety, each separate sport requires the training of particular muscles. The fact is well enough known that, for example, a boxer may not be a wrestler or vice versa and brings into particular use different muscles. Though each requires strength the boxer cannot be a weight-lifter as this brings about an over-development of muscles that will hinder him in the rapidity of his work. If any dumb-bell exercise is done it is light and the only exercise that may put on muscle about the arms is at the punching ball, which department is with Gunner Moir who before he became Champion of England was in this country in fact in this town.

Tommy Burns, World's Heavy-weight Champion, deals with Boxing and the weight-lifting Arthur Saxon, one of the famous three brothers. This is a delicate branch to tackle and some good advice is necessary to avoid the strain which is so often incurred.

In cross-country running Arthur Shrubb's name is a bye-word and what he says may be taken as the best, whereas the famous W. G. George deals with sprints and middle distances. The record he established in 1886 at Lilley Bridge of 4 min 12 3-4 secs. for the mile still holds good.

Opportunely enough, the man of the hour in the swimming world, Jappy Wolfe, has a chapter to himself. The details of his remarkable attempt to swim the channel and his bad luck in reaching as far as the pier head at Calais are to hand by this Mail. One cannot, however, agree with the administering of Oxygen during the swim. The ex-champion English wrestler, E. P. Grahn, Joe Carrol and Peter Gotz have something to say on wrestling and S. K. Uyenishi on Ju-Jitsu.

The Football portion is in the hands of the ex-International W. I. Bassett with A. T. Yeoumans for Walking. Another swimmer connected with the Channel swim attempts in M. A. Holbein is the writer on Cycling, which sport he indulged in before he broke his thigh and took to swimming to strengthen it. J. Higgins finds a place in the jumping portion, he doing his jumping with the use of weights. Amongst other marvellous performances, he has cleared a regulation English billiard table lengthways.

Of recent years Fencing has become fashionable amongst the gentler sex, some of whom have become adepts at this capital form of exercise and in this book Miss Sanderson, the World's Champion, gives her views.

It will, therefore, be seen that the book is one which contains hints form only the most reliable sources, and should be of great use and interest to those who indulge in Sport in this perhaps the most difficult country to train in.

ANNUAL meeting of the members of the Bombay Jackal Club will be held at the Gymkhana at 6-30 p.m., to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 10.

The depression from the Bay has completely disappeared, after giving nearly general rain in Assam and clouds has decreased there.

Skies are now clear over almost the whole of India, excluding Burma, where it is moderately clouded and local rainfall occurred.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Toungoo two inches; Lashio, Myitkyina and Dibrugarh three-quarters; Shillong, Cherrapoonjee and Silchar one.

Humidity is in excess in North-west India and temperature is normal throughout the country.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in Burma and Assam.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

Rain has fallen locally in South Burma, the principal amount being one and a half inches at Moulmein. In rest of the country the weather has been dry, except a few isolated falls of rain in the Eastern Bengal, Assam and South India.

Skies are generally clear.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in Lower Burma and isolated falls are likely in Deltaic Bengal and South India.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 2nd October 1908 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	0	47	Khervadi.....	8	21
Raver	22	40	Nasik	13	60
Nimbhora	20	34	Devlali.....	16	2
Bodwad	22	7	Ghoti	21	56
Varangaon	20	32	Hotgi	26	84
Bhadli	25	40	Mohol	0	0
Jalgaon	31	65	Madha	18	21
Shirsoli	27	13	Barsi Junction ...	17	12
Bhusawad	26	91	Kem.....	15	92
Maheji.....	26	84	Jeur	16	77
Pachora	24	31	Poonalvadi	19	90
Kajgaon	21	64	Dikal	13	87
Rajmane	15	24	Dhond.....	11	69
Chalisgaon	15	22	Talegaon	34	21
Naydongri	7	61	Lonavla 175		4
Nandgaon	15	94	Neral 131		87
Manmad	11	70	Kasara 116		47
Lasalgaon	9	56			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is in defect in the north-east but is normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is equal to the average. Calms prevail in the north and the north-east Punjab but elsewhere winds are southerly-to westerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is nearly normal. Winds are west-south-westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has decreased considerably at Karachi and skies are now only lightly clouded there, while elsewhere they are generally clear. Humidity is in excess. maximum temperature is normal or in defect, but the minimum is high at Jacobabad and Ajmeer and equal to the average at the other stations. Winds are north-north-easterly in Upper Sind and south-westerly to north-westerly over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual except in parts of West Central India and of Kathiawar. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Cutch and normal elsewhere; night temperature is equal to the average over nearly the whole division. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the north-east but elsewhere skies remain clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is equal to the average, but the minimum continues in defect at some stations. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly to moderately clouded in the south. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has fallen slightly and is now in defect during the day at Ratnagiri. Calms are reported at Ratnagiri and Mormugao; at the other stations winds are north-easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has increased and is now only in slight defect or normal. Temperature is nearly normal. Winds are generally northerly.

General Remarks.—In spite of a brisk rise, pressure remains relatively low in the Punjab and the United Provinces, but weather is fine in those divisions as well as over the rest of the reporting area.

Weather is likely to be fine nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 10th October was 29·910 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

WHATEVER may be one's views of Esperanto, there can be no doubt as to the earnestness of its exponents. The Bible is to be translated into Esperanto. The Committee having the work in hand consists of an English clergyman two Swiss Pastors, and a French scholar. Some time ago Dr. Zamenhof published some fragmentary translations from the Old Testament. Next year there will be two International Esperanto Conferences, one at Chantanqua, in the United States, where the movement is said to have made great progress, and the other in Spain, probably in Barcelona.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Dismissal.

830-04 Bhaishanker K and G Samsoodin Goolam Hoosein vs Abdool Hoosein Kalimoodin Mulla and M.

To Vary the Decree.

353-08 Mehta D and D Saherabai vs Salemabai Mehta D and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

192-08 Tyebji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M (for postponement)

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm vs Lalbhai Mohunlal Tyebji D and Co. (for postponement).

627-07 Jehangir and S Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

668 07 Mulji and K Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri vs Keshav Harischandra Mantri Ardesir H D and Co.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugvandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kallianmull Bhaishunker K and G.

582-07 Bicknell M and R Vasontrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Ardeser H D and Co.

51-08 Payne and Co, Duva Tulla vs Raichand Khooshal Tyabji D and Co.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co.

298-07 Madhavji K and Co Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat Captain and V (for postponement.)

832-07 Mulji and K Partabchand Gulabchand vs Jesung Ranchand. In person.

934-07 Dikshit D and S Purshotam Visbram Moruji vs Abdoolally Hakimji Lookmanji Pagdivalla Thakurdas and Co.

531 06 N B Vakil Kinjebehari Ravinarayen vs Mangalsing Bhagwatsing Captain and V.

567-07 Jehangir G and B Mowji Liladher vs Walji Ebji Thakurdas and Co.

180-07 Thakurdas and Co Shaik Sharafali Mamooji vs Shaik Esufally Peerbhoy and others S A Tyabji.

138-07 Baghavaya B and N Hirji Lilladhur and other vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormueji and and others vs Khunderao L and M.

252-08 Malla and M Arshabai widow and others vs Daudbhai Moosabhai and others Little and Co.

422-07 Tyabji D and Co Shirshai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

755-07 Mathbowji K and Co Bhai Shanker Nanabhai and other The Trustees for the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay.

283-08 Daphtary E and D Hirji Mulji and others vs Bhaishunker Ramshanker T A Ghandy.

782-07 Mulla and M Vassonji Mulji vs Jivraj Narsey and another Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

586-07 Malvi H M and R Rodidas Lakhji and others vs Shrikisson Budrinarayen a firm Tyabji D and Co.

540-07 F P Pavri Jerbai widow and others vs Pirojbai widow Mulla and M.

278-08 Bhaishunker K and G Diwan Bahadur Kastuschand Abrick Daga vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormosji Payne and Co.

413-08 Jehangir and S Hormusji Rutonji Umrigar vs The Holy Soap mfg. Co Ld Daphtary F and D.

852-07 Kanga and P Dinshaw Edulji Sanjena vs The Holy Soap Mfg Co Ld

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J. BEGBIE,
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PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

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It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1908.

RUBBER.

THE First International Rubber Exhibition, which opened at Olympia on the 14th of September, should mark a great epoch in the career of what has become one of the most indispensable adjuncts in almost every industry. Its use has attained incredible dimensions since the discovery of rubber on the banks of the great South American river. An article, on the production of Indiarubber, in the *Times* gives but a faint idea of the extent to which that latex is now used all over the world, or of the activity displayed in rubber enterprises. The fertile Amazon district in Brazil was the first land exploited for its rubber and in early days the supply there was thought to be inexhaustible. But the bicycle was not then with its pneumatic tyres, nor were motors thought of with their broad rubber wheel gear. The wild tree of the virgin forests watered by the Amazon from which the inhabitants draw the juice is the Hevea Brasiliensis. The simple but tedious process by which the latex was prepared for the market by the natives held good until modern enterprise and regular cultivation required economy in gathering and treating it. Expedition after expedition recklessly explored and rifled the Amazon forests regardless of the probable needs of posterity. Every year fresh areas were laid under contribution until experts began to prophesy a rubber famine. As the price was very high other countries were ransacked in the search for any species of tree that could give the precious juice. It was found in many places, but the standard by which all was judged remained the original Hevea, the Para rubber, so called from the fact that its produce got to the part of Para down the Para river.

The West Coast of Africa districts grew wild rubber vines and so do the Congo forests, long mercilessly exploited by King Leopold, where the silk-rubber tree, the Funtumia Elastica also yields an immense quantity of the latex. On the East Coast of Africa and north and west of the Victoria Nyanza and in Uganda the silk-rubber tree is indigenous and flourishes in countless numbers. Abyssinia is about to be exploited by an English Company, the tree being known to grow there luxuriantly. Assam harbours the wild rubber vine. Both the "Hevea" and the Funtumia Elastica are soft-wood trees and grow very quickly. The "curing" of the Para rubber was a most elaborate affair: It was done over the smoke of a fire made of certain oily palm-nuts. The native dipped a stick in the latex after it was collected from the trees, held the stick over the smoke which is antiseptic, until it was dry, dipped again and again until the dried and smoked layers made a fair sized ball. This process was found to preserve the rubber from all risk of putrefaction before going to market. This old way of the Amazon forester, though expensive and slow is good, and has not yet been improved upon, though other methods in cultivated plantations have proved nearly equally effective and are decidedly quicker. The rubber from vines was got in a most wasteful fashion, by cutting them in lengths and extracting the juice by exposure to heat. The latex was then coagulated by means of astringent infusions, or by evaporation. The worst of these primitive methods was the chance of adding extraneous impurities, and the Africans are specially slovenly in this respect.

Naturally Kew stirred in the matter of rubber-tree cultivation but not at too early a date. About thirty years ago Sir Joseph Hooker got for Kew through Mr. H. A. Wickham, 7,000 seedlings for experiment. Many of these made their way to Ceylon where they led a chequered existence, but where to-day rubber-planting and rubber companies are forging ahead with varied degrees of success. The seedlings in other places, scattered as they were throughout the tropical lands of the Empire with few directions as to treatment, went through very hard times. Early in this century, the Indian Government bethought itself of the advisability of planting Para rubber trees where they might grow and benefit their subjects. In 1901 Burma was tried as a likely place. Before long many other provinces ventured on artificial rubber plantations. Of course every planter expected to make a fortune in no time, with rubber at five shillings a pound and nothing to do but gather and carefully coagulate the juice. But though this can be done at very much less than two shillings a pound, planters found it difficult to wait through the years necessary for the tree to mature and needed to be financed in the interval. The Stock Exchange was the theatre where many rubber companies made a first-and last-appearance that ended in failure. Although good land could be bought cheap in places like the Malay Archipelago and in the Ceylon forest districts, the weeding, watering and waiting that formed the planter's occupation for six or seven years until the young trees could be tapped, emptied his purse and wore out his patience. Nevertheless, the plantation rubber is new, and has been for some time on the market. It is already a successful rival of the fine Para kind. The price, though it has its ups and downs, is fully remunerative, in spite of the fact that the area given to its cultivation is daily increasing, for the demand is is steadily rising, what with motors and their tyres and all sorts of industrial and scientific apparatus that must have rubber. The coming exhibition will interest not only the expert, but the man in the street.

FUTILITY OF AERIAL NAVIGATION.

AERIAL navigation has of recent years been so seriously endeavoured to be pursued by zealous and persevering persons, that outsiders can hardly dare to call it a craze now, however much they may wish to do so. But no less a person than Professor Simon Newcomb, whose name is universally respected among scientists, has entered the lists against the efforts of aerial navigators which he calls futile and almost crazy. In a striking article in the latest *Nineteenth Century* he considers the problem of aerial navigation, which is attracting so much practical attention just now, and shows clearly that the enthusiasts who are bent on what they call the conquest of the air are engaged in a vain pursuit in which success is well nigh hopeless, in fact that they are Quixotes wasting their strength and ingenuity in tilting at wind-mills. Mr. Newcomb is in the very front rank of our living astronomers and is besides one of the greatest mathematician alive. He is among other things President of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America and his peculiar fitness for handling the subject can hardly be doubted. He of course does not question the practicability of aerial navigation; but he enquires into what measures of rational hope we can entertain of the consummation of the aerial navigator's wish to compete with the steamship, the railway or the mail-coach in the carriage of passengers from place to place. All the questions involved in this enquiry are, he well says, at bottom, those of physics and mathematics. And a consideration of the principles of these sciences leads him to the conclusion that no useful purpose can be served by the present experiments in navigating the air. Of the two kinds of air machines with which experiments are now being carried on, the aeroplane and the airship, he allows great superiority to the latter. But even the ideally perfect airship of the future cannot compete with the ocean steamship if practical purposes are to be served. For one thing, the airships shall have to be of a size not yet dreamed if they are to carry ten thousand tons of cargo or fifteen thousand passengers like the latter; and in that case they will also require new devices for the application of power to such gigantic machines. These devices, if found, can also be applied to our present system of land and ocean transport; as the superiority will still rest with the latter. Moreover "we can never do away with the difference between the ground, the ocean, and the air as supporting agencies, and the solution of the problem must, in the long run, turn upon their respective advantages and drawbacks." The uncertainty, caprice, and such other drawbacks of the air are too well-known and they are insuperable obstacles to render navigation through it possible on any appreciable scale.

Possibly the airship of the future might be of some use, in Professor Newcomb's opinion, in reaching regions like the North Pole where railways or steamships cannot be carried; but even then not much practical good can come of it. It is not unlikely, says he, that "Count Zeppelin's balloon when improved will be the first vehicle actually to carry a human being to the North Pole. If nothing more interesting than fields of ice is found there, the result will still be of value by putting an end to a useless expenditure of energy which has been going on for generations. Let us then permit the airship to gain all the prestige it can, by being the first agency to make the Pole accessible." This is but cold comfort, that Professor Newcomb would leave to the aerial experimenters. Indeed one can see clearly that he considers their efforts as no better than those of people who try to reach the Pole, as "a useless expenditure of energy which has been going on for generations" and which he should like to see put at an end. In a highly interesting part of his article Professor Newcomb considers the possibility of using airships in warfare, and he comes to the conclusion that the power that shall rely on nothing better than these shall indeed rest on a reed which breaks under the least pressure. This part of the article should be of absorbing interest to the Kaiser who seems to rely on some such thing in his plans of invading England, and to encourage aerial experiments with some such remote object.

"THE BRAVE THAT ARE NO MORE."

WHAT we wrote a few days ago about the successful Germanisation of Alsace and Lorraine, where the recent German manœuvres have taken place, is curiously exemplified by the unveiling of the monument to the French soldiers who fell in 1870 at Noisseville near Metz, as reported by Reuter the other day. Two decades ago a terrible racial storm would have been aroused by such a monument, noble as is its portent. In the heart of the Alsatian capital there is a fine statue of General Kleber, the officer of whom Napoleon said, when he heard of Kleber's death, "*Eh bien*, a rival the less." Kleber was born in Strasburg, and was assassinated in Egypt in 1800. But long years after, his statue in Strasburg was the cause of endless strife. The reasons were curious. Kleber in his youth joined the German Army, but found his humble birth a bar to promotion, so he transferred his services to the army of France, in which he had a glorious career, ending up by the re-capture of Cairo, which had revolted from French rule. Kleber was undoubtedly one of the greatest generals of the French revolutionary epoch. But when the war of 1870 placed Strasburg once again in the possession of Germany, Kleber's statue evoked such angry passions amongst the in-coming Germans that assaults were made upon it, and for years it had to be guarded day and night to prevent its destruction. We have ourselves seen the German guard around the statue of this famous French General within the last decade. The guard was a few years ago withdrawn; for peace has followed the prosperity of Strasburg under German rule. It was only fitting therefore that, as Reuter reports, the Governor of Lorraine should place a wreath upon the new statue to the brave who fell for France at Noisseville near forty years age.

THE quinquennial report on the condition of India will be ready for publication in January next.

THE Corps sent to the Mangal country will return forthwith to Quetta by easy marches, as a satisfactory settlement seems assured.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY, whose full term of 35 years' service expires on the 24th instant, has been granted an extension of six months in connection with the scheme for Council reforms.

THE St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta, this year, bids fair to be a huge success and the gathering a phenomenal one. Sir Andrew Fraser, who hands over charge to Sir Norman Baker, at noon, the same day, will preside, while the Gordons will turn out an orchestra 60 strong, with a complement of 20 pipers.

FROM the 26th September to the 2nd instant, 3 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 24 Natives Christians, 460 Hindus, and 65 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 561. The death-rate was 57·2 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 50·9. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 61, fevers 166, bowel complaints 67, and other causes 267.

THE Government of Hongkong have asked that three male and ten female cats may be sent to that Colony from India for breeding purposes. It would appear that the Chinese have a high opinion of the rat-catching proclivities of the Indian cat and a poor opinion of the Chinese cat, hence as rat destroying in every form is desirable, the breed of cats in Hongkong is to be improved by importing good rat-catchers from India.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 22nd August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,613 being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 16. The total earnings from 1st January to 22nd August, 1908, were Rs. 14,182, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,692.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 22nd August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,661, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 280. The total earnings from 1st January to 22nd August, 1908, were Rs. 30,357, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,850.

THE statement of traffic of the Tahti-Valley Railway for the week ending 22nd August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,441, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 130. The total earnings from 1st January to 22nd August, 1908, were Rs. 74,407 being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 7,863.

AGRICULTURAL INDIA.

A Bright and Informing Journal.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A GREAT many of the periodicals which are published professedly with the object of diffusing knowledge upon serious subjects fail to fully achieve their purpose through unattractive abstruse styles of presentation. The editors and contributing authors are frequently men of eminence in their respective professions and avocations, but it is comparatively seldom that they possess the gift of so reducing their learning to the comprehension of the general reader as to focus and grip his interest in a retaining degree. This, of course, in the extent that it affects the more profound and abstract studies, is not a matter that is likely to agitate any average community, but it becomes a question of moment when it influences the dissemination of information regarding the progress of industries and commerce. These are among the most essential factors in the evolution of national life, and their development in its varying ramifications bears directly upon the welfare of the people. The proper cultivation of the land, for instance, and the breeding and rearing of stock, are kin subjects which engross the attention of the statesmen of all countries, and their importance is universally recognised by the existence of special Government departments, representative associations, college courses, lecturing tours, shows, and other educative and fostering institutions. It is trite to remark that in India, with its large tracts of differing stratigraphical formations and its extremes of altitude and climatic conditions, all matters touching the exploitation of the soil are of anxious interest to the central Government and its subsidiaries, and to their heterogeneous aggregation of constituents. Thus the establishment of "The Agricultural Journal of India" was a happy inspiration, and it is fortunate that the Inspector-General of Agriculture, who fills the editorial chair, and who himself wields a crisp and facile pen, conducts the magazine in a bright popular manner, which preserves in really readable form all the instructive force of more pomposnly erudite publications.

Part I. of Volume III., which lies before us is a highly interesting number. The contents range over about half a dozen dissimilar but germane subjects, all of which are simply and attractively discussed by their authors, and an emphatic feature is the interspersion in the pages of exceptionally fine illustrations in colour, monotint, and line. The editor, Mr. J. Mollison, M.R.A.C., leads off with an article on Simla hill cultivation, and he treats of this topic alluringly. What is known as the Simla hill district, it may be explained, has a total area of approximately 100 square miles. It occupies the southern slopes of the great central chain of the Western Himalayas, and it extends north and east from the Punjab plains in the Umballa district to the magnificent snow-clad peaks of the main chain. The annual rainfall is about 70 inches, of which the greater portion descends between June and September, July and August being usually the wettest months. A spell of genial weather follows but snow generally falls several times in January and February, while hailstorms are common in the ensuing three months, and are occasionally destructive to fruit trees in June. The mean temperature of Simla is 55 degrees. That of January and February is 41 degrees, and in June, the warmest month, it is 67 degrees. The lowest readings reached in the course of the year vary between freezing point and 13 degrees below it. Most of the inhabitants in the Simla hills are agriculturists. These include the Brahmins of the lower order, the Kanayats—who are Rajput descendants—the Kolis and other such castes. The higher class of Brahmins and the Banyas are extensive landowners, but they do not directly cultivate. The Brahmin and Kanayat cultivators are well-to-do, and their modes of life resemble each other and are very comfortable, while the Koli cultivators are poorer and have to live economically. The cultivated land, it seems, mostly consists of terraces which have been formed at large initial cost, and the shapes and sizes of the fields depend upon the natural slopes and contour of the hillside and the preservation of a level surface for the retention of rain-water and for irrigation by the tapping of natural springs. The homesteads are grouped into circuits, and are rarely found close together; and even the villages are small. The hill cultivators and their families are assiduous workers, and the terraced fields are skilfully tilled, crop after crop being taken in rapid succession. Usually the fields are double cropped each year, but the best land will produce three crops in the twelve months. The fertility of the land is to some extent maintained by washings from the higher slopes, but fairly heavy dressings of ordinary manure are frequently given. The farm implements are necessarily light to suit the draught capacity of the small active work-cattle, but, while they are sufficient for keeping the land clean, or for fine tilth, they are not heavy enough for deep cultivation. The crops are carefully hand—weeded, and all those of grain are reaped with a sickle, tied into bundles, and carried in headloads to the threshing floors, where they are threshed out under the feet of bullocks. Carts are not used in hill cultivation, even the arable produce available for sale being conveyed from the homesteads of the valleys by bridle paths to the main roads and market centres by coolies or by pack animals. The coolies of the Simla hill district, in common with the trained carriers of most mountainous countries, can carry astounding weights for long distances, their speed generally being a halting pace of two miles an hour. Pack mules, pack ponies, and cattle are used for the conveyance of agricultural, forest, and other produce to the markets of the plains, and these to a considerable extent return laden with necessaries and luxuries from the cities. The hill cows and work-cattle are compact, active little animals, not unlike the Kerry cattle of Ireland in size and general conformation, and the buffaloes are much smaller and more active than those of the plains. The hill mules, again, are very sturdily built, and many reach well over 13 hands in height. The principal kharif and rabi crops are cereals, and a large variety of vegetables are grown in odd corners near the homesteads during the rains. Mr. Mollison describes at some detail the several classes of the produce raised and also animal values, and he briefly throws incidental lights upon the domestic and industrial habits of the people, illustrating his theme with a profusion of excellent plates.

Mr. C. Benson, M. R. A. C., late Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras, contributes a notable article on the cattle and some of the agricultural features of the Kurnool district. In a Resolution passed in 1881 on the Report of the Famine Commission, the Government of India expressed the opinion that the primary duty of the Provincial Agricultural Departments then being organised should be an analysis of all districts, village by village, in order to determine in which portions of the country agriculture was precarious and also to ascertain what agricultural defects existed. In Madras some years ago, this task was entrusted to Mr. Benson, and he conducted his investigations in the form of a general survey of Kurnool, which was the only district dealt with in the Presidency. This locality he divided for the purposes of his enquiry into fairly homogenous tracts or agricultural divisions, disregarding artificial boundaries or administrative areas so as to obtain the truest results and illustrate by facts and statistics the teachings of Indian rural economy. The district which the then Deputy Director reviewed extends over 7,500 miles. One-third of this is occupied by forests, and it is traversed from north to south by two ranges of hills of sufficient altitude to intercept and modify the flow of the monsoon currents and hence the rainfall and its distribution. The agricultural conditions are further diversified by many and varied soils, and this especially affects cattle-breeding and management, to which Mr. Benson particularly devotes himself in his article. Out of the 19 tracts into which he separated the total area, the author selects two—the Kunder and the Dupad tracts—which, agriculturally, are as far as the poles asunder, and markedly so in matters relating to live-stock; and he gives a great deal of useful information gained during his survey. Under the heading "Dry-land Farming in the Madras Presidency," Mr. H. C. Sampson, B. Sc., the present Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras, comes to the conclusion that there is great scope for improvement in this form of agriculture in Madras. Successful dry-land farming, he points out, is intimately connected with the conservation of soil moisture, and the object of his article is to show how far this can be accomplished by judicious tillage under the conditions prevailing in the Madras Presidency. Before discussing the subject further, he explains the meaning of the term "soil moisture" as well as its sources and how it may be retained or lost. Soil moisture is the water which is held in the soil after the surplus has been allowed to drain away. This is necessary to dissolve the plant food which is in the soil and to convey it to the plant roots, but the surplus or drainage water is inimical to the healthy growth of plants as it prevents the aeration of the soil. The sources of soil moisture are rain subsoil water and atmospheric moisture. Rain is the chief source, and it is of the greatest importance that the land should be prepared to receive it. A hard-baked surface cannot absorb much water; therefore, the surface should be loosened by tillage so that the rain can penetrate the soil. Subsoil water is another important source. Not only does the subsoil relieve the soil of its surplus water, but it can replenish the soil moisture when helped by proper cultivation. Besides these two main sources, the soil can by its hygroscopic properties, not only absorb moisture from the air, but can retain this in considerable quantities if a good tilth is secured. Thus, in parts of Madras the heavy dews which are experienced are of great value. The retention of soil moisture can be assisted by surface cultivation which gives a loose surface soil or dry mulch. Deep cultivation and a firm soil will assist in keeping the soil particles together and thus cause a more even distribution of moisture through the soil. Mr. Sampson proceeds to show how these principles are carried out in the dry-land cultivation of Madras, for the purpose roughly dividing the Presidency into two tracts.

Apparently the cultivated tobacco plant in India is attacked by few pests, and these chiefly are insects which only attack this crop sporadically, and which have a large range over other food plants. There is, however, one insect which is a specific pest to this plant and to no other. It is popularly called the tobacco stem borer, and Mr. H. Maxwell-Lefroy, M. A., F. E. S., F. Z. S., Imperial Entomologist, Pusa, intimately narrates the the life-history of the insect, which has been found in all the important tobacco growing districts in India, and is also known in Ceylon, Java and other places. Little can be said about prevention, he thinks, because what can be done must be by commonsense methods based on a knowledge of the borer's development from the egg to the egg-laying moth. This knowledge he imparts, and he says that from the practical viewpoint two measures are important. The first is to watch the young crop and pull out and burn all plants that show swellings; that checks the pest's multiplication and it may be seen early enough to put in other plants in place of those taken. The second is to thoroughly eradicate the tobacco stumps after the tobacco is cut, so that they cannot send up shoots in which the insect can breed and so multiply. In Behar the brood in the shoots from the cut stumps in April and May is sometimes a large one, tiding the insect over until the rains and probably materially adding to its number for the next crop. When tobacco grows wild, the plant should be eradicated, as this is the original source of the mischief. This precaution is, however, not one that is of much real importance. What other food plants this insect has is uncertain; very possibly it breeds also in other solanaceous plants, but it has not been observed on any other cultivated plants, and it would certainly have been found did it breed in any.

There are also in Part I. of this Volume an account of the origin and growth of the United States Department of Agriculture by Mr. T. F. Main, B. Sc., F. H. A. S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay; a commentary on the proceedings at the Agricultural Conference at Ahmedabad, in November, 1907; a review by Mr. E. Sheaser M. A., B. Sc., Imperial Agriculturist, Pusa, of an article by Sir F. A. Nicholson, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., (retired) on Agriculture in Japan; and some chatty editorial notes and literary notices. Altogether the pages of the number abound in interesting and useful information.

MOSQUITO FARMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—If "Frere Road" himself would but follow the excellent advice he extends to the Health Officer he would save not only much ink and wear and tear of his pen—but also valuable space in your paper. Were he to go further and, climbing the railings alluded to in his of the 10th instant, examine the stagnant water he would doubtless derive some information.

The pool alluded to has been treated with kerosine twice weekly for some months past. If one might make a suggestion to "Frere Road," it would be in the direction of recommending him to use one of the five senses with which presumably he was endowed at birth, before rushing into print.—Yours etc.

AN ONLOOKER.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

The Ellis Opera Company, in a selection from the newest of the musical comedies now running, are due to open in the new theatre on Monday next. The Company tour 25 strong and from reports of up-country papers it is one of the most attractive shows that has visited these parts for some years. The popular Doreen O'Connor is with this Company and also Mr. Fred Ellis, and they are both ably supported by a very excellent trained chorus. Amongst the pieces to be produced during their stay are "In Poupee," "The Girl Behind the Counter," "Blue Moon," "Beauty of Bath," "Belle of May Fair," &c. The Evergreen "Geisha" has also been included in the list and we are sure will be warmly welcomed by a crowded house. The season will be 12 nights and two matinees at popular prices, and seats can now be booked at Messrs. Rose and Company, where the plans are now on view. An early application is advisable to secure the best seats.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

BRITISH WARSHIPS HASTEN FORWARD.

Greece and Crete.

GERMANY PROFESSES IGNORANCE.

SERVIA CLAMOURS FOR WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Altogether four battleships, four cruisers, and four destroyers are leaving Malta this evening, under Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Other ships are being hastily docked.

It is officially stated that the Squadron is going to watch events.

The excitement in Servia is moderating.

M. Izvolsky has arrived in London.

The Consuls of the protecting Powers in Crete have protested to the High Commissioner against the Proclamation of Union with Greece.

The Porte has issued a Circular to the Powers, protesting against the annexation of Bosnia, and appealing to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

Austria has declined to receive Servia's protest against the annexation on the ground that she is not entitled to interfere.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

It is understood that the British fleet will cruise in the Ægean Sea to prevent any repetition of the raid made by Greece on Crete in 1897.

Prince Ferdinand, who is touring Bulgaria, made a triumphal entry into Philippopolis yesterday. He subsequently attended a "Te Deum" at the Cathedral.

It is reported in Belgrade that a mob at Cettinge broke the windows of the Austrian Legation yesterday.

Germany has assured Turkey that she was not aware of the action of Austria and Bulgaria till it happened. The action of Bulgaria came as a painful surprise.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The Servian Skupstina has assembled.

Crowds gathered outside the building clamouring for war.

The Premier, in an interview, said that the situation was very critical and hostilities could hardly be avoided.

The Turkish Ambassador in London, interviewed by Reuter, said that the whole Turkish nation had been deeply touched by the attitude of the British Government and people.

"Austria and Bulgaria," he continued, "have done Turkey a grievous wrong, but so long as Turkish rights and her national dignity are unimpaired, she will avoid hostilities at all costs."

Italy is distinctly favourable to the proposed European Conference.

Greece has requested Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia to consider the question of the Cretan Union at the Conference, simultaneously with the question affecting Bulgaria and Bosnia.

A telegram from Budapesth states that Baron von Aehrenthal, in a speech before the Delegations, declared that Austria was ready to show friendliness to Servia, if the latter adopted a proper attitude. Meanwhile, Austria was attentively following the proceedings of the Servian Government. She could not allow agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina to be fostered by the action of Servia.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Great Britain has informed Greece that she cannot make any promise regarding Cretan aspirations until legal conditions are restored.

In contrast to the public demonstrations in Servia against Austria the Servian Government has replied in the most discreet terms to the representations of Austria regarding the calling out of the reserves.

The Government explains that this measure was taken for internal pacification,

The German Ambassador in constantinople has given Turkey a formal assurance that Germany knows nothing of Austria's and Bulgaria's proceedings.

The object of this declaration is to allay the illfeeling in Turkey against Germany.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

Agitation Against Signor Tittoni.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

A strong agitation is arising in Italy against Signor Tittoni, because, while giving umbrage to France and Great Britain, he has failed to secure Italy better advantages.

THE COTTON WAR.

Prospects of Continuance.

A WORKERS' ENTENTE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The Federation of Trades Unions held a six hours' meeting at Manchester, yesterday, but was unable to come to any decision on the question of making a grant to the operative spinners.

The meeting was adjourned.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Friendly relations between the operative spinners and card-room workers have been restored.

Both are willing to accept a five per cent. reduction and to review the whole position three months later.

The Federation of Trades Unions has decided to grant the spinners' strike pay.

SPEECH BY MR. BOTHA.

Asiatic Immigration to be Stopped.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

A telegram from Standerton states that Mr. Botha, in a speech there, regretted that Asiatics refused to co-operate with the Government, and said that no more Asiatic immigration would be allowed.

STEAMER ASHORE IN THE CANAL.

Traffic temporarily Blocked.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The Steamer "Lincolnshire" has gone ashore in the Suez Canal and is obstructing traffic.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The Steamer "Lincolnshire," which went ashore in the Suez Canal, has been refloated.

UNITED SOUTH AFRICA.

Welcome to Sir P. Scott's Fleet.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Sir Percy Scott's cruiser squadron has arrived in Durban on the eve of the South African Convention and has met with an enthusiastic reception.

The Premier, in the speech of welcome, referred to Sir Percy Scott's services in the defence of the colony, and to the present happier occasion, when their former enemies were attending the Convention with a view to forming a United South Africa.

LORD RIPON RESIGNS.

A Change in the Cabinet.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Lord Ripon has resigned owing to advancing age.

Lord Grewe will succeed him as Lord Privy Seal, but will retain the Colonial Secretaryship.

THE NEW ETONIAN ASSOCIATION.

Appeal for Funds.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The Reverend E. Lyttelton, Headmaster of Eton, is making a public appeal for support for the new Etonian Association for China.

PROFESSIONAL MARATHON RACE.

Records Broken.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

A Professional International Marathon Race, over the identical course of the Olympic Games Race, organized by the *Evening News*, has been won by Siret, the champion of France. His time was two hours thirty-seven minutes, which constitutes a record. An Irishman, White, was second, and an Englishman, Keywood, third.

CESAREVITCH BETTING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The latest betting on the Cesarevitch is as follows :—

4 to 1 against Pure Gem.
6 to 1 against Yentoi.
13 to 2 against Glacis.
100 to 7 against The Nut.
100 to 6 against All Black, Spate, Lagos, and Marlow.
20 to 1 against Wise Mason, Perseverance II., Old China and Siberia.

DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The race for the Duke of York Stakes was run at Kempton Park this afternoon, with the following result:—

Simonson	1
Lucus	2
Succour	3

Seventeen ran.

The race was won by three lengths, a head separating second and third.

The betting at the start was :

20 to 1 against Simonson.
33 to 1 against Lucus
8 to 1 against Succour.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Lord Kitchener's Courtesy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

Lord Kitchener took Dr. Sven Hedin in his own carriage this morning, to the Simla Railway Station, where His Excellency bade farewell to the explorer who proceeds direct to Bombay *en route* home, via Japan and the Siberian Railway.

Dr. Sven Hedin had previously sent his Ladakhi followers back to their homes and now goes on unaccompanied.

THE Assam Government has offered a reward of Rs.500 for the detection of the offender who has stolen five rifles from the premises of Mr. Meyer, agent of the Dacca Nawab, at Barisal.

HYDERABAD DISASTER.

Relief Fund Opened at Darjeeling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 10.

A Darjeeling telegram, dated October 9th, states that the heartrending accounts of the disaster in Hyderabad, published in the "Statesman," have prompted the opening of a relief fund in Darjeeling.

Subscriptions are being received by Rai Bahadur Monilal Sing Roy, at the Lowis Sanitarium.

Relief from Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 10.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras, convened by the Sheriff, was held at the Banqueting Hall yesterday to concert measures for the relief of the sufferers in the recent disastrous flood at Hyderabad.

Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice, presided, and it was resolved that an expression of deep sympathy of the public of Madras be conveyed to H. H. the Nizam, for the dire calamity that has overtaken Hyderabad, and that a fund be started for the relief of the distress now prevailing there.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged ...	54,743	1
A. Friend...	1,225	
Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil ...	1,000	
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi	500	
Messrs Richardson and Cruddas	300	
Mr. Manilal Goculbhai Moolchand	250	
Mr. Khimji Vishram	100	
Mr. Waghji Bechar	100	
Sukla Nanabhai Bhudarji Vakil (Junagadh)	100	
In sad memory of a dear relative	50	
Mr. A. J. Billimoria	50	
Messrs. R. P. Shroff and Sons	25	
Mr. Manilal Lalubhai	25	
In memory of a Parsi Lady deceased	15	
Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji	15	
Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Suratia	10	
A Parsi Lady Sympathiser ...	5	
Serewala Family	5	
A. Jarthosti	5	
Mr Ratanji M. Daruvala ...	3	
Mr. G. R. Havaldas	2	
The following contributions have been received through Mr. Khusroo Byramji Talookdar.		
Messrs M. N. Gobhai and Co. ...	125	
Messrs S. D. Karanjia and Co. ...	125	
Messrs Chhoi Cooka and Co. ...	100	
Messrs C. M. Bhesania and Co....	51	
Messrs Paris-India	50	
Messrs J. B. Bhesania and Co. ...	25	
Messrs Sorabjee Framjee and Co.	25	
In memory of the late Bai Maneckbai by N. S. F. M.	25	
Messrs Sorabji Rustomji and Co.	10	
Messrs Dinshaw D. Curranee and Co.	10	
Mr. M. D. Billimoria	5	
Total ...	59,079	1

(Sd.) DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

Inspection Parade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 10.

The troops in garrison paraded this morning for inspection by General Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding the Southern Army.

The weather was fine and bracing and a large number of spectators assembled on the parade ground. The troops were drawn up in the following order :—

Royal Garrison Artillery in line, at half intervals ; and Sappers and Miners in line.

No. 1 Infantry Brigade in line; Commander, Colonel F. C. King Hunter, South Wales Borderers ; and Brigade Major Captain R. Gardiner, 1st South Wales Borderers.

1st York and Lancaster Regiment ; the Volunteers ; and the 128th Pioneers.

No. 2 Infantry Brigade in line; Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Howe, 1st York and Lancs Regiment ; and Brigade Major Captain G. H. Wedgewood, York and Lancaster Regiment.

126th Baluchis Infantry ; 106th Hazara Pioneers ; 1-7th Gurkhas; and 2-7th Gurkhas.

The bands were massed in the rear of the centre of the line. The two British Infantry Regiments furnished the Camp Colours.

PROPOSED RAILWAY LINES.

Balaman to Sitapur.

ROSA TO SITAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 10.

The sanction that has just been given for the construction of two short lines of railway in the Sitapur District, will be welcomed in the United Provinces. The line from Balaman to Sitapur will be 37 miles in length and will cost only Rs. 19,50,000, though it will be on the broad gauge. The Rosa to Sitapur line, 51 miles long, will cost nearly Rs. 39,00,000. It supersedes the Shajahanpur-Sitapur section of the Pilibhit-Sitapur Railway, originally proposed by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Company, and will be a very useful cross-country connection.

The two new lines will open out a fertile tract, drained by the Gumti River, and both local and through traffic should be sufficient to give a good return on the capital outlay.

FIRE NEAR HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Loss Rs. 1,50,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 10.

A fire broke out last evening, and in a short time burned down several godowns and small native shops in the Strand Road, near Howrah Bridge, containing kerosene and other oils, besides flour and food-grains.

It is certain that an old man was burned to death, but many spectators say others were also trapped. The loss is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Further Evidence Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 10.

The Multan Court was again crowded yesterday for the murder case.

Mr. Swain, audit stock verifier, North Western Railway, said he travelled by No. 8 Down train on the 10th. Witness travelled with Shuldham from Montgomery to Multan. At Khanewal Mullins got in. Shuldham had a leather bag (like the one produced in Court). There was also a little cloth bag containing some books. From this bag he took out a bible and read out a chapter to witness and then prayed.

Asked by Mr. Broadway about the prayer, witness replied: "It was a kind of dumb prayer. I did not catch the words." Witness thought that the man was troubled with family affairs. During prayer Mullins leaned his arms on his back and bowed his head on his closed fists when witness tried to sympathise, Mullins shook him off.

Just before arriving at Multan City, Shuldham went into the bathroom. When he came out he had something in his hand like a piece of rag done up. Witness did not see what he did with it. Witness did not see either accused get out at Multan City, but a man named Shaw entered. As soon as the train arrived as Multan Cantonment, Shuldham got out and Mullins followed. Just afterwards the latter came back for a pair of sun glasses and asked witness to buy them. The latter did not want them, but Mullins pressed them on him and witness took them. Then Mullins left. About three minutes after Major Sangster came up and took witness to the carriage where the murder had taken place. Witness and Mr. Shaw were detained by the police and gave evidence. Some days later witness gave Mullins' sunglasses to the police.

Mullins here asked his first question during the case. He asked witness, whether he (Mullins) entered the compartment at Montgomery or Khaniwal. "At Khanewal," witness replied. Mullins then asked a few questions about the sunglasses, but he sat down when the Judge said, "I may tell you, that those spectacles have been proved to belong to you and not the deceased."

Colonel Coleman, Civil Surgeon, Multan, said that four parcels were sent him by the police for transmission to the Chemical Examiner. Latter's report dealt with the pieces of rag cut out of the clothes which have been frequently produced in Court the pieces bore stains which proved to be those of mamalian blood,

Firozechand, Sub-Inspector, Railway Police, Lahore, deposed to finding a black tin cash box with marks of blood, outside, on the line outside the rails, on the 20th, also a Bromen liner box and a small jewel case on the 23rd. Witness on the 30th, with Abdul Aziz, searched a composite postal third class carriage, No. 771, in the Lahore station yard. The boards of the window slots were removed. In one when the woodwork was broken away, pieces of jewellry were found.

Mr. Williams, District Superintendent of Police, Multan, stated that he assisted in the investigation of the case ; he obtained a clue as to the whereabouts of the jewellery from Mullins. Witness went to the lock-up, on the 28th September. Mullins was in the lock-up. Accused expressed a fancy for milk and beef-steaks. Witness ordered both. Witness offered brandy and soda and accused did not refuse a peg. All this time witness questioned Mullins about the case. Coming to speak about jewellery, witness asked what Shuldham did with it. Mullins said, he concealed something in a third class compartment, in which the two accused travelled up from Multan to Lahore on the 13th. Mullins further stated, that Shuldham seemed uneasy and examined the carriage very carefully. Shuldham said, "I think the police are going to search us and I shall be arrested at Lahore." Shuldham, Mullins told witness, seemed very anxious, and told Mullins to be down and cover his face. Mullins lay down, Shuldham then opened his bag. When Shuldham was searching the compartment, he asked for a piece of string. Mullins gave him it. Mullins then said that, after Shuldham had concealed what he had to conceal, he took down the number of the carriage in his pocket book.

Next morning witness gave Mr. Rehill this information. Witness afterwards saw Mr. Rehill, who said he had made enquiries about the carriage and had it searched. Then witness saw jewellery on the morning of the 1st.

Re-examined witness said Mullins also stated in the lock-up that Shuldham said he had robbed something and he would give Mullins a share. Mullins told witness the number of the carriage in which the jewellery was concealed.

In answer to Shuldham witness said that Mullins told him the above, after drinking brandy and soda. Mullins did not have much brandy however.

Mr. Clerk, Deputy, Commissioner, Multan, said he first heard of the murder on the 10th September. He had a photograph taken of the carriage with the murdered girl in it. After this, Inspector Shuldham, accused's father, brought both the accused before witness. Both were rather excited and flurried, but Inspector Shuldham said he had searched them and found nothing suspicious. On the 13th, witness travelled by the afternoon train to Lahore. At Khanewal witness first saw the two accused in a postal van compartment. After leaving Khanewal, Mr. Taylor, brother of the deceased, who was in the next compartment, leaned out of the window and talked to witness. Witness then decided to consult Abdul Aziz aslo whether the accused should not be searched when the train next stopped. Before Mr. Taylor spoke, witness observed Shuldham keeping a look out from the carriage window. When the train stopped at Chichawatne, witness conferred with Abdul Aziz and then took accused into his compartment, where they were searched. The search was made for jewellery. He looked particularly for bloodstains and did not actually find any. There was a leather bag, which Shuldham emptied. The inside of the bag was not examined at all. Shuldham and Mullins themselves were searched at Montgomery. Accused went back to their own carriage at Lahore. Witness had Framjee brought to him, but as Framjee's statement was insufficient to arrest accused, witness let him go.

Witness was then closely cross-examined by Shuldham, as to whether he noticed any bloodstains on his clothes or in the bag in the train search, bnt witness replied that he noticed nothing.

Abdul Aziz, Sub-Inspector, Railway Police, Amritsar, to whom a word of praise is due for his careful and clever investigation in the case, stated that he was put on special duty in connection with the case on 10th September. On arrival at Multan, on the 11th, he began his investigation. On the 13th, witness was going to Lahore by the No. 7 Up train, when he saw both the accused standing together at Multan Cantonment station, they entered No. 7 Up in the leading 3rd class compartment of the postal van. Witness got into another compartment, with guard Chapman, Mr. Browne, and Mr. Taylor, brother of the deceased. The Deputy Commissioner, Multan, was in another 1st class compartment of the same coach as witness was in.

At Khanewal witness noticed Shuldham standing in front of his compartment and suspiciously looking into the second class compartment in which witness was travelling. Mr. Tailor also noticed this. Witness then went over in search of accused in Mr. Clarke's carriage. They searched only for jewellery and weapons and none ever thought of bloodstains. Witness spoke to receiving Shuldham from the Calcutta Police Sergeants, at Multan City on the 25th September. They all went to the Police station. As Mullins stated that Shuldham had kept the jewellery and blood-stained clothes, witness picked up the leather bag, which the Sergeants had brought and found bloodstains inside and outside; the inside lining had been scratched. Witness also examined the clothes taken out of the bag and found bloodstains on various articles. Next day, witness examined the holland coat which Shuldham was wearing and found bloodstains.

Mr. Broadway produced a notebook, which had been found amongst other articles. The book contained entries by Shuldham, from 4th September. They showed that his wife had been kidnapped in Calcutta and was bringing up a case against her husband, who, she alleged, threatened to cut her throat.

When Shuldham left Calcutta he had only Re. 1 given by his wife. On the back page of the note book, indistinctly written in a corner, is the number 771, the same number as on the carriage where the jewels were found. After the search in the train, witness said that Shuldham entreated to be allowed to go to Calcutta. Witness found bloodstrains on Mullins' shirt.

The case is proceeding to-day.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Satisfactory Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

The Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies, who are now on their way back to their respective provinces, after meeting each other in a conference at Simla, have had an interesting state of affairs to discuss, the movement having grown extraordinarily since last year and the twelve hundred Village Banks which have sprung into existence promising to develop in a geometrical ratio into so many more than the problem of increasing the means of inspection and control is becoming an urgent one. Exactly what can be done as the result of their deliberations will now be considered by the Government of India.

The most important points, however, which emerge from the present situation are the need for the establishment in other provinces of such useful organisations as the Central Co-operative Bank which already co-ordinates the local Societies in the Madras Presidency and the desirability of amending the Co-operative Credit Society's Act in the direction of facilitating combination amongst the smaller institutions, thereby improving the joint credit available. It is a noticeable and encouraging fact that up to the present not a singls bank has lost the capital on which it was started. This capital is generally microscopic, but the success on a small scale which has been achieved promises well for developments on a larger scale which have now come within the range of the possible.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

Lieutenant Newington, 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 2nd Battalion 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Walker, 102nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, England, is transferred to "D" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut.

Lieutenant McCloughin, No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 14th Sikhs.

The following Officers have been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenants Egerton, 7th Lancers, La-Touche, 16th Cavalry, Pickthald, 3rd Brahmans and Ames, 4th Rajputs.

Lieutenant Stroud, 72nd Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Multan, is transferred to No. 70 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Fort William.

Lieutenant Griffin, No. 70 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to the 72nd Heavy Battery.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain Canny, Royal Munster Fusiliers and Captain Dillon Army Service Corps.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his Commission by 2nd Lieutenant Lynch, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Case against M. Srinivasa Iyengar.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 11.

Yesterday the prosecution in all the three cases in which M. Srinivasa Iyengar is charged with having published articles alleged to be of a seditious character in a Tamil weekly newspaper "India," was closed before Mr. F. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore.

Mr. Nugent Grant, Acting Crown Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. A. S. Cowdell with Mr. C. Narasimha Chary.

Mr. Cowdell stated that if it was His Worship's intention to commit the case to the Sessions, he did not propose to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses in this Court.

The accused, on being asked, if he had anything to say, replied that he would reserve his statement for the High Court.

His Worship said that he would pass orders committing accused to the Sessions on Thursday next.

PARTITION DAY CELEBRATION.

"A Command in Council."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA OCTOBER, 10.

"A command in council," has just been issued in regard to the celebration of Partition Day, the signatories being Sris Ananda Chandra Raj, Anathbandhev Guha, Abdul Rasul, Abdul Halim Guznaar, Jatindra Nath Roy, Choudhri Jagesh, Chandra Chowdhuri, Krishna Kumar Mitra, Baikunesha Nath Sen, Ambika Charar Majumdar, Aswini Kumar Dutt, Mattilal Ghosh, Jatra Mohun Sen, Bhupendra Nath Bose and Surendra Nath Pannegji. This is in Bengali and runs as follows :—

"The day on which Bengal was partitioned is looming near. On that date, the 30th Aswin, the people of Bengal entered on a new life, having discovered in death the way to life and immortality. On this day no kitchen fire should be lighted in the house and Bengali, be he Hindu, Mahomedan or Christian, all should fast, or take but milk and fruits, and resigning themselves to the Almighty King of all kings and Redeemer of fallen nations, all should pray for the good of the mother-country. In every village and every town in Bengal, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians, all should unite and take upon themselves the great task, that of avoiding foreign goods, using "Swadeshi" articles and running the expense of money and energy on the development of "Swadeshi" manufactures. When bathing is over, the people of the two Bengals, on this day, should tie round one another's wrists "Rakhi" thread, and take a vow to help one another without distinction of caste and creed on every day of their life and under all circumstances, in prosperity and adversity."

ANTI-PARTITION DEMONSTRATION.

President Elected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

Rai Jotindranath Chowdhury, a well known Zemindar of Taki, presides at the Anti-partition demonstration, at Calcutta, on Friday next, the 16th instant.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Contribution to "Swadeshi" Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 10.

Three young Bengalis are under arrest for stealing jewellory, valued about Rs. 500, belonging to their brother-in-law, JogendraKumar Bose, Supervisor of the Military Works Department.

They say they committed the theft, at the instance of one Brojo Nath Banerjee, who instigated them to do so as a contribution to the "Swadeshi" fund.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Sittings Closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 10.

A Press note states that the Railway Conference concluded its sittings on Friday, the 9th instant.

During the last week, it has been chiefly occupied with the question of Tariff simplification and the draft revised uniform classification of goods and tariff, with proposals for simplified methods of quoting rates which are being circulated for consideration by the Railway administrations. It is hoped that the views of Railways will be obtained and the question be ripe for further discussion in January next.

Various matters of detail, in connection with the new methods of charging for Military traffic have also been settled, in communication with the Military Authorities The regulations for the interchange of rolling stock and traffic have also been revised in various particulars. The compilation of a code for Service telegrams, between Railways has been agreed upon. Questions of railway and postal parcels have been under discussion with the Post office officials.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

Another Explosion on a Warship.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 26.

DISASTERS of a terrible and fatal kind seem to be recurring with alarming frequency in the French Navy. Only six weeks ago a charge exploded on board the gunnery ship "La Couronne" at Toulon while it was being inserted in the breach of one of her big guns. Nine men were killed and 20 others more or less seriously injured on that occasion. A still more shocking fatality has now, however, occurred on board the cruiser "Latouche-Treville" which had replaced "La Couronne" as gunnery ship at Toulon. A gunnery recruit class aboard the "Latouche-Treville" off Salino d' Hyeres ceased practising towards five o'clock on the afternoon of September 22 after having fired 25 rounds at the rate of about one a minute, and was then to be replaced by a fresh gunnery class. The armament of the cruiser comprises two 194 milimetre guns and practice was being made with the one in the after turret. On ceasing fire the gun was left loaded with the breach open. Three minutes afterwards there occurred a series of violent explosions and the roof of the turret was blown off and bounded from the deck into the sea. It is inferred from the fact that the breach-block was blown over-board through the open door of the turret, and that no projectile is to be found in the barrel, that the charge which had been inserted exploded in the gun, and that this in its turn caused the explosion of all the charges lying in readiness at the top of the ammunition hoist. At the moment of the explosion the turret contained not only the gun crew which had been firing but nearly the whole of a fresh crew which had just come to take their place. The effect on the unfortunate seamen thus packed in the narrow space inside the turret may be imagined. The accounts given by eye-witnesses are horrible in the extreme. All the men in the turret, eleven in number were killed outright while two others who were standing just outside the entrance were mortally injured. Two men were blown a hundred feet high and fell into the sea at the stern of the vessel. Their bodies were not recovered. It is declared on board the cruiser that a glowing fragment remaining in a gun set fire to the artillery ammunition behind the gun, and in the middle turret. The men who were on deck at the moment of the explosion witnessed a terrible scene. The covering of the turret flew into splinters, and through the gaping aperture a stream of human flesh was thrown on all sides. The deck was littered with the dead and mutilated bodies. This disaster, due apparently to the premature explosion of a charge inside the gun, very closely resembles that which occurred on board "La Couronne" and gives fresh urgency to the question already raised at the time of the explosion on board the "Jena," whether the powder used for the French naval artillery may not have undergone chemical disingtegration to the extent of rendering it very unsafe. The French papers draw attention to the painfully long list of recent accidents of a similar kind in the French Navy, but content themselves for the most part with demanding a full investigation and the fixing of responsibility. Public opinion in France is, however, very inert on these occasions. Nobody seems to be brought to book and matters go on very much as before. Yet something drastic should surely be done to put an end to these deplorable accidents, seeing that at least six explosions have occurred since 1906 causing the death of 138 men.

FRANCE'S DIFFICULTIES IN ALGERIA.

UNREST OF THE ARAB POPULATION.

Owing to the decrease of over 50,000 men in the standing army, caused by the reduction to two years of the French conscripts' term of service with the colours, the French Government is contemplating the introdution of obligatory military service in Algeria in place of the present voluntary system under which Algeria, with a population of five million natives, furnishes only 15,000 riflemen (Turcos) to the French Army. In Tunis, however, with a native population of 1,500,000, where obligatory service exists, the French apthorities can levy 25,000 men in case of war. In fact the French have drawn upon Tunis to reinforce the expeditionary corps in Morocco, a proceeding which has excited much discontent among the Tunisian natives. Conscription in Algeria would fill up the deficit of 50,000 men which the French War Minister is so anxious to make good, and M. Clemenceau, who is Minister of the Interior as well as Premier, has issued a decree directing a census to be taken of all the male Arabs in Algeria capable of bearing arms. This measure is regarded as a prelude to the enactment of obligatory military service which is deeply distasteful to the Arabs. Neither does it find favour with the French colonists who view with alarm the prospect of the introduction of entire Arab regiments into the garrison towns in French occupation in place of the French regiments which, under the new scheme, would be withdrawn to France. The French treasury would benefit largely, inasmuch as the conscript Algerian would cost very much less than the Algerian volunteer, not more perhaps than the French conscript who costs his country less than £20 a year. It is not expected, however, that the Arabs will submit to the yoke of conscription without demanding important rights and privileges; for instance, that they should enjoy the same electoral and political rights as their European fellow-citizens ; that the administrative services should be open to them on the same conditions as to the French ; that they should share all French rights without abandoning their own social and family customs. This, says the

...respondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" is ...e programme of the 'Swadeshi' Algerian.

BURNING OF THE PARIS TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Telephonic communication in the centre of Paris has been interrupted this week by a fire which broke out on the night of September 20-21 in the Central Telephone Exchange, opposite the General Post Office, in the Rue du Louvre, and in a very short space of time completely gutted the building. The fire was caused by a short circuit which led to the ignition of the inflammable sheathing of paraffin and gutta percha which surrounds the wires. An enormous quantity of combustible material stored in the basement at once caught fire and the flames ran up the cables from floor to floor of the building. Fortunately it was Sunday so that only 200 women were on duty instead of 600 as would have been the case on a week day. The staff had no time to use the fire extinguishing appliances at hand and barely managed to escape with their lives. The damages is estimated at £800,000. Immense inconvenience has naturally been caused by this catastrophe which in addition to the destruction of telephonic communication for the time being has caused considerable delay in the telegraphic and postal services. Last Sunday was also marked by another great fire in Paris involving the destruction of the cluster of shops known as the Ville de St. Denis. The loss in this case is estimated at £160,000, and 600 employes are thrown out of work.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Germany's reply to the Franco-Spanish Note concerning the recognition of Mulai Hafid was handed to the French and Spanish Ambassadors in Berlin on September 22. The full text of this important document which is of considerable length has not yet been published but from a semi-official summary of its contents issued in Berlin it would appear to be conceived in a conciliatory spirit; Germany's objections bearing not upon the main position taken up by France but upon subsidiary points upon which it is hoped that an agreement may be reached without much difficulty. Even the summary is too lengthy for textual reproduction here, having regard to considerations of space, and I must therefore content myself with indicating its main points. Germany agrees with the Franco-Spanish view that as regards the conditions for the recognition of Mulai Hafid, only interests common to all the Powers should be taken into account. Therefore Germany offers no objection to the suggestion that certain guarantees should be demanded of Mulai Hafid. The German Government welcomes the despatch of Mulai Hafid's letter which reached Tangier on Sept. 12 just twelve days before Dr. Vassel's departure for Fez. It treats this letter as a formal notification by Mulai Hafid of his accession and as giving definite guarantees as to his future conduct—notably undertaking that he would observe the Algeciras Act and all the measures taken to give effect to it. The German Government expresses the hope that in view of this communication France and Spain will recognise a series of the conditions set forth as already fulfilled. This, I may observe, raises a very debateable point and the same may be said as regards the reservation made by Germany in a subsequent passage that the measures to be taken to give effect to the application of the Algeciras Act must be legal according to Moroccan State Law. The German Government thinks that Mulai Hafid should not repudiate the undertakings by his predecessors with Foreign Powers and private individuals, but Germany would point out that such obligations or undertakings can only have a title to recognition where, in their origin, the provisions of the Act of Algeciras in regard thereto have been observed. The German Government agrees that the Powers of the Commission set up at Cassablanca to determine claims for compensation arising out of the bombardment of the town and the events connected with it should be confirmed. The German Government does not approve of the demand that Mulai Hafid should be called upon to disavow the Holy War but he should without delay take adequate measures to secure the safety and freedom of traffic in the Shreefian kingdom. Germany does not dispute the right of France and Spain to ask for repayment of their military expenses, or for compensation for the murder of their subjects, but she trusts that they will have regard in their demands to the poverty of Morocco. In conclusion the Note expresses Germany's agreement with the suggestion that the advisability should be impressed on the Sultan of dealing in a suitable manner with the personal position of Abdul Aziz and his late officials. It may not necessarily be a disquieting fact, but it is a fact that Germany in the above note maintains her former attitude of protector and best friend of Mulai Hafid and seems to stand somewhat aloof from the other Powers in dealing with the Moroccan question. This was made manifest, in fact, by her isolated action in seeking to precipitate the recognition of Mulai Hafid and in sending Dr. Vassel to Fez. There is no doubt that Prince Bulow, for the needs of his domestic policy, yielded in this respect to the Pan-German clamour that something vigorous, a la Bismarck, should be done in the direction of foreign policy. It may now be hoped that German diplomacy has no more disagreeable surprises to spring upon the world but unfortunately one cannot feel too sure on that score. In any case, however, France appears anxious to afford Germany no pretext for complaint, no justification for the insinuations of the German Chauvinist Press that France seeks to establish herself permanently on the Morocco coast, since according to an official announcement just made, 3,000 men of the Casablanca expeditionary force have been brought home since last July, 1,000 more are now starting and a further contingent of 3,000 will leave Casablanca for France before the end of October. This will reduce the number of troops in the region of Casablanca to about 8,000 men.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The present epidemic of cholera in Russia, although not so devastating in its effects as previous outbreaks of this scourge, constitutes nevertheless a very severe visitation. In St. Petersburg the epidemic is regarded by scientific opinion, based upon previous experiences, as having reached its maximum intensity—about 400 new cases and 160 deaths per day. These figures, with slight fluctuations, will probably be maintained during the next fortnight, after which a gradual decrease is expected. In the case of a severe outbreak in the Pavloff Military College, experts agreed that it was due to the consumption of tainted food, The hospital and general medical arrangements to deal with the epidemic are very complete and constitute a very great improvement upon those of former times. A number of cases have occurred at Kronstadt but none among the shipping at that port. There is not a single case in Moscow, an immunity probably attributable to the good sewage system and water supply in that city, but several other provincial governments are infected. The epidemic has scarcely affected the well-to-do classes.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

I have already had occasion to comment upon the estrangement—to use the mildest expression—which has been growing between Turkey and Bulgaria since the brief roseate days of optimism and conciliation which followed the establishment of constitutional liberty in Turkey. The Turco-Bulgarian honeymoon began to wane as soon as the Bulgarians perceived that the Young Turks ambitioned a strong Turkey for whom the days of gradual dismemberment by neighbouring Powers or by the Christian races within her borders were over. Bulgaria would remain a Principality under Turkish suzerainty and would not become a Sovereign State as the Bulgarians anticipated; while in regard to Bulgarians, Greeks and Servians in Macedonia they might obtain local self-government under Turkish sovereignty, but not the complete autonomy of which they dreamed. Turkey, in short, would cease to be an artichoke to be eaten leaf by leaf by covetous neighbours. One recent incident which plainly manifested the growing dissonance was the exclusion of M Gueshoff, the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent, from the banquet given by the Grand Vizier at Constantinople to all the representatives of Sovereign States in honour of the Sultan's birthday. M. Gueshoff expressly asked the Grand Vizier for an invitation but met with a polite refusal, implying that his diplomatic status did not entitle him to be present. Only Ambassadors and Ministers of Sovereign States had been invited. No invitation had been sent to the Agent of the Khedive of Egypt whose status was identical with that of the Bulgarian Agent. One Turkish paper calls upon Bulgaria to accept definitely the position of a vassal though autonomous State. Negotiations upon this delicate matter have been proceeding between Constantinople and Sofia. The language of the Ottoman Government, though extremely courteous, is firm on the main point. Now, however, another question of a much more serious character has arisen between Turkey and Bulgaria owing to the action of the Bulgarian Government in taking military possession of the line of the Oriental Railways in the Principality. This measure was originally adopted owing to the strike declared by the employes of the railway on both sides of the frontier when the Bulgarian Government took over the working of the line as far as Philippopolis. and carried it on with railway troops pending a settlement. The Minister of Police in Constantinople took prompt action in the matter and issued a proclamation to the employes of the line ordering them to return to work on the terms offered by the Company, which they immediately agreed to, the Government being supported by the Young Turk organisation, "The Committee of Union and Progress." Very shortly afterwards the strike ended on the other side of the frontier and the employes returned to work, but the Bulgarian Government still held military possession of the line. The Ottoman Government made urgent representations, demanding the withdrawal of the troops, but obtained no satisfaction from Sofia. It is stated on the contrary that the Bulgarian Council of Ministers has decided not to deliver up the line until the Company had agreed to place themselves under the control of the Bulgarian State, and had accorded to that State the same financial advantages as it grants the Turkish Government. A still more urgent request followed from Constantinople, to which the Bulgarian Government replied on Sept. 24 that the restoration of the working of the line to the Company is a question which will be arranged between the Government of the Principality and the Company. This is practically a denial of the right of Turkey to intervene in the question at all and gives a very serious aspect to the question. The Turkish Government replied by again insisting upon the evacuation of the line, and there for the moment the matter stands.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 9.

The buildings and platform at Jamrao Junction, five and a half miles east of Mirpurkhas, have now been completed. The station buildings at Digri have been commenced. Some of the smaller culverts have also been finished, whilst 30-feet girders have been erected on the bridge across the minor canal at mile 84 of the Jamrao Canal. The rail-head has up to the present only been carried about ten miles from Jamrao Junction, delays having occurred, firstly, owing to excessive rains and floods, and latterly in consequence of labour difficulties, rates paid by private firms in Mirpurkhas and its neighbourhood having attracted labour engaged for railway work. It is hoped to have the railway completed to Digri in time for the transportation of this year's cotton crop.

SERIOUS RIDING ACCIDENT.

Mr. J. Chalmers Badly Hurt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

An unfortunate accident occurred in Outram Road early this morning. Mr. James Chalmers, of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackinzie and Co., was taking his usual constitutional, when his horse shied at some Indians who were shaking their chudders near the Outram statue. The horse bolted down Outram Road and collided with a lamp post. Mr. Chalmers was thrown off and fell on his head on some railings. Assistance was immediately rendered and Mr. Chalmers was instantly removed to the General Hospital. His condition is uncertain.

MURDERS AT DARJEELING.

Three Cases in Five Days.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

A Darjeeling telegram to the "Empire," dated to-day, says: Murders are infrequent in this district, but within five days three murders of hillmen have taken place. The first is of a constable in Darjeeling, owing to an altercation about "tika" (putting pasted rice on the forehead) of natives; the second victim was Chootia Dandyman at an amusement club; the third and the last case is reported to-day, that of a Nepali woman, murdered by her husband, at Poolbazar.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes:—"The American edition of the official Life of Li Hung Chang has just been published in Chinese at San Francisco in 100 volumes. It is possible for Chinamen to secure it on monthly payments extending over a hundred years, It is bound in beautiful half rubber belting, and, according to the publishers' notice, guaranteed to last forty centuries." This is probably the biggest biography ever printed.

LOYALTY MEETINGS.

Parsees of Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 11.

A large and influential meeting of the Parsee community of Poona supplemented by several leading Parsees from Bombay and elsewhere took place at the Petit Hall in Bhawni Pet this evening. About six hundred people attended, including over a hundred Parsee ladies. Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad, High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, presided, and in opening the proceedings made a lengthy speech. He expressed indignation and contempt felt by the Parsees at the anarchist movement prevailing in India and referred in glowing terms to the loyalty of the Parsees towards the British Raj.

In proposing the following resolution Mr. N. D, Khandawala, Khan Saheb D. B. Bootee who seconded and the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Vakil, C.I.E., who suported the resolution made speeches breathing loyalty in every sentence:—

"That as in some parts of India instead of employing constitutional ways and means to ensure the progress of the country movements of an anarchical character as the throwing of bombs, the preaching of sedition, etc., have of late unfortunately become prevalent, this public meeting of the Parsee community of Poona resolves to express its entire disapproval and abhorrence of such improper and illegal methods which must retard the advancement of the people of this country."

Copies of the resolution were forwarded to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

THE following letter has been sent by the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor to Mr. D. E. Tarapporewalla, in reply to a poem submitted by him on the subject of Parsis and Loyalty:—

Dear Sir,—I am desired to thank you for your letter of the 21st ultimo and enclosures, and to say that His Excellency the Governor thinks your poem, which he wishes he could have read in the original, embodies some great truths which ought to be widely known.

The Parsis have benefited and are benefiting immensely from the security which British Rule has given to India. All other communities are sharing these benefits. It is unfortunately the case that there is a party in India which seeks to undermine the conditions on which progress and prosperity depend. If the movement which this party has organized is not checked, disaster and widespread suffering to the people of India will result. It is therefore necessary that all patriotic Indians should support the Government in its determination to prevent anarchy. His Excellency hopes that the younger members of the Parsi community will read your poem and take its teachings to heart.

In conclusion, I am to say that, as desired by you, your poem will be transmitted through the usual channel with a request that it may be laid before His Majesty the King-Emperor.—Yours, faithfully,

(Sd.) L. ROBERTSON.

AHMEDABAD MEMORIAL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us copy of a memorial presented by the leading citizens of Ahmedabad to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council and of His Excellency's reply thereto. The memorial runs:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency.—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Ahmedabad District beg most respectfully to submit this humble memorial to your Excellency, expressing our profound and unswerving loyalty to British Rule, and at the same time showing in the most unequivocal terms our abhorrence of the diabolical bomb outrages and other anarchical actions that have of late been noticed in some parts of India. Herein we take the opportunity of openly declaring that we have no sympathy with such unconstitutional methods and movements, and we therefore denounce them as most dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country. The people of Gujarat have been remarkable for their loyal and law-abiding spirit, and in addition to this characteristic of their nature they are as people everywhere engaged in trade, commerce industry; and for such pursuits, peace and security of life and property are essential which the strong protecting hand of the benign British Government alone can maintain in this land of diverse communities and interests.

The city of Ahmedabad, which is the capital of Gujarat and its chief industrial centre has reaped and realised in an abundant measure these great benefits, without which its advancement would have been almost impossible; and it is but natural that its people should entertain a becoming sense of loyalty to the Power that has helped them in making such rapid strides in industrial development.

We your Excellency's humble memorialists should be sadly wanting in our sense of duty if at this juncture we did not show our appreciation of the benefits conferred upon us by British Rule, and refrained from expressing our unqualified disapproval of the anarchical activities which are calculated to retard the progress of our country.

We humbly pray that your Excellency be graciously pleased to accept this as a sincere and most emphatic assurance from us of our deep-rooted and unswerving loyalty to the British Crown, and that our sentiments of loyalty herein expressed be conveyed to His Excellency the Viceroy, and to the Secretary of State for India also.

We are your Excellency's most humble and sincere memorialists,

(Sd.)

DURBAR SAHEB, (of Patri),
KISHAVLAL HIRALAL, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality
MAHARANA SHRI GAMALSINGJI (of Sawad).
CHIMANLAL LALBHAI PREMABHAI,
CHINUBHAI MADHAVLAL,
MANSOOKBHAI BHAGUBHAI,
LALBHAI DALPATBHAI,
CHIMANLAL NAGINDAS,
NOWROJEE PESTONJI VAKIL
and about seventy-eight others.

Ahmedabad, September 29.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Vakil and gentlemen,—

I accept with the greatest pleasure the address which you have presented to one on behalf of all the leading citizens of the important city of Ahmedabad.

In spite of efforts which are being made in Gujarat to create hostility to Government and to cause racial antipathy, I am certain that the great mass of people engaged, as you point out, in commerce and industry, realize that their present prosperity and future advancement depend absolutely upon the maintenance of law and order which British rule alone can guarantee.

I mainly appreciate your expressions of "deep-rooted and unswerving loyalty to the British Crown." No thoughtful student of history can fail to recognize the wonderful progress which India has made and is now making under the guardianship and guidance of the British people. Peace now reigns where devastating wars were almost chronic. Property is secure where its accumulation was once dangerous. Careers of many kinds stand open to Indians of every degree, and industry and capacity receive their due rewards.

It is natural and right that, with the progress of education which the Government originated and developed, there should be a desire for a greater share in the direction of affairs.

As you are aware, His Majesty's Government is prepared to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people and changes in this direction will shortly be made. I need hardly say that these changes must be cautious and gradual, and that their success will mainly depend upon the cordial and intelligent co operation of the Indian communities with each other and with the Government.

Meanwhile, as the good citizens of Ahmedabad fully recognize there has arisen in late years a party of violence, organised throughout a great part of India, which has borrowed the cowardly weapon of the Western anarchists, and which directly and indirectly advocates indiscriminate murder. The methods of this party are wholly foreign to the Indian character which they being into undeserved discredit. They have already inflicted injury upon Indian interests, and if unchecked, they will entail disaster upon the people. Government cannot hesitate in dealing with those who adopt and support these methods; but the strong moral reprobation of all true lovers of India would be a more effectual prevention than police measures, and Government has a right to ask that detestation of a new and most atrocious form of crime should be publicly expressed by all patriotic citizens.

You, gentlemen, on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad, have stated your "abhorrence of the diabolical bomb outrages and other anarchical actions," and from many parts of the Presidency I have received assurances of the same sentiment which must be shared by all to whom the common dictates of humanity have not ceased to appeal. If all true-hearted Indians will follow this example the stain which has fallen upon this great country will quickly disappear.

I thank you warmly for your address, which shall be forwarded, as you desire, to H. E. the Viceroy and to the Secretary of State.

(Sd.) G. S. CLARKE.

THE HAJ COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Haj Committee was held at the Head Police Office, on Saturday, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Commissioner of Police presiding. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1). That the Police Commissioner be informed that eleven brokers who are now working for the Hajis are, in the opinion of the Committee, inadequate and insuffieient to meet the wants of a large number of Hajis that pass through Bombay. The number of brokers the Committee think ought to be increased to at least fifteen in the first instance, and the number may be increased subsequently if necessary.

(2). That in the opinion of the Committee it is desirable that brokers should as far as possible be selected from amongst the different sections of the Mohamedan community, and that the Police Commissioner be asked to invite the recommendatios of the Committee as regards fitness and respectability when making these appointments.

(3) That the Commissioner of Police will be good enough to direct the Protector of Pilgrims to supply a list of the present brokers along with the following information. (a) Whether all the present license holders are capable of keeping registers in accordance with condition 5 of their license. (b) Whether the Protector of Pilgrims has received any complaints about any of them, and if so, of what nature during the last three years.

(4) That the Commissioner of Police be requested to inform the Committee if he has any objection to issue permits to the members of the Committee under Section 9 of the Pilgrim Act of 1887 to enable them to enter and inspect ships that may convey pilgrims from Bombay from time to time.

(5). That the President will be good enough to communicate to the Port Health Officer the formation of the Committee and the desire of the members to visit the disinfecting shed and view the manner in which the disinfection is carried out and the pilgrims are embarked on board a steamer.

(6). That the Committee requests the Commissioner of Police to direct the Protector of Pilgrims to obtain the information from the shipowners who ply for the pilgrim traffic under Section II of the Pilgrim Act of 1887, and be pleased to forward the same to the Committee for information.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE HOSTEL.

THE following appeal for funds to build a hostel for Indians in connection with the Pasteur Institute of India at Kasauli is being circulated:—

Sir,—The Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for the prophylatic treatment of persons bitten by rabid animals has now been open for eight years. The number of patients who apply for treatment has speedily increased from 321 the first year, until now, when from 1,200 to 1,300 are treated annually,

For these people accommodation has to be found, as the Institute itself is practically only a dispensary where patients come daily for their doses. For all classes of Europeans and Eurasians and for poor and indigent Indians suitable accomodation is available and nothing further is required at present. But for Indians of the upper and middle classes there is no proper accommodation and they are forced to be satisfied with what is available in the serai or elsewhere in the bazaar.

On this account in the past many Indians of these classes, who have come for treatment, have been put to great inconvenience, so much so that on their departure they have promised to do all that lay in their power to forward any scheme which had as its object the provision of a suitable hostel which would be available for all castes and classes.

The Cantonment Committee of Kasauli have offered a site within easy reach of the Institute and all that is now required are funds to build.

The sum aimed at is about Rs. 15,000. With this amount sufficient sets of suitable quarters could be built and furnished, ample for the present needs of the patients attending the Institute.

I therefore earnestly appeal to all Indians for subscriptions for this purpose. I am certain that there are many wealthy gentlemen who are only awaiting an opportunity to help on the good work which the Institute is doing.

I shall be plesed to receive subscriptions here or they may be sent to the Bank of Bengal, Lahore, marked, "Pasteur Institute Hostel Fund,"—I am etc.,

(Sd.) GEORGE LAMB, M.D., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director, Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli.

(PUNJAB.)

EXAMINATION HALL AND MUSUEM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The discussion concerning building upon the University Gardens and the widespread feeling against such a proposal, together with the delay and the comparatively limited funds available for the erection of a Museum renders the present an opportune time for reconsidering the whole proposal, in view especially of the magnificent donation of Mr. Jacob Sassoon towards the erection of buildings which will go far to convert the present University from a mere examining Body into a Teaching University. Granted a Museum on the most up-to-date scale, it is a question whether there will be found enough zeal and enthusiasm in this City to make adequate response to the labours of a conscientious Curator. So far as one can see, a Museum for teaching purposes containing in each division of Science a few very good examples is all that is necessary or desirable. But beyond this it may perhaps be thought advisable to provide a varied collection to induce interest on the part of those who have little or no scientific education, and for the rest, a "tamasha" for the general public may be a conceivable object of such an Institution. The question is whether it is necessary that these three should all be provided at one site and in one building? As a matter of fact, wherever this has been done, it is customary to have a small collection, i.e., a small Museum within the larger one which is reserved for bona-fide students, or special days and hours are set apart for students during which the general public are excluded.

Therefore, leaving the University Gardens unmolested, let the various schemes of essential importance be concentrated upon the Crescent site and let the whole of it be occupied by such buildings as the University may decide to be necessary for their purposes, the Museum for the earnest student being accommodated in one wing bearing the name of the donor. The erection of separate buildings will perhaps be better than a single building for the various purposes as the latter would have to be left unfinished pending extensions which may come in a few years or in many. And also it will be a better arrangement from the donor's point of view.

A Museum to serve the other objects above indicated, if thought essential, may be provided on a site in or near Sandhurst Road with room left for extension. If it is considered desirable to provide a still lower education—merely a place to which the poorest and most illiterate classes of the City can go and can be raised to some extent—there are sites available at Agripada and in the neighbourhood of Byculla which would be easily accessible to such population.

For the Art galleries, there cannot be a more ideal place than the compound of the School of Art where they would be of the greatest value for teaching purposes.

Such a scheme would not in any way break faith with the original donor, as it would include a Museum of the highest class and would ensure the continuity from the laying of the foundation-stone. It would at once give standing to the Teaching University by providing it with the nucleus of a permanent home.—Yours etc.

X.

LOOKING INTO RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every newspaper, Anglo-Indian and Indian, is at the present moment teeming with notes and locals anent the murder of Miss Taylor while 'en route' to Multan by train; the alleged murderers are now apprehended through the information given by Mr Campbell, the Guard of the train by which Miss Taylor travelled that one Shouldham was spoken to by him for looking into the carriage by which the unfortunate young lady travelled when his reply to the Guard was that he was looking for the iceman. Not long ago it appears a driver of a passenger train having occasion to leave his engine and walk down the platform of a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway checked the staff for opening and looking into the 1st and 2nd class carriages and reported the fact to the Stationmaster: this was at about 2 a. m. Upon this a few words were exchanged between the driver and the assistant stationmaster. The driver never thought of going further into the matter as he was satisfied that he had brought the irregularity to the notice of the station staff, but the assistant stationmaster thinking that the matter would be brought to his superior officer, made a terrible report against the driver whereupon he was called for an explanation. The explanation it appears gave facts as they occurred and to this he received a reply somewhat in these terms: "Please inform this driver that his action in this case is most interfering and that I shall be very much obliged to him if he will confine himself to his own duties." The Rules and Regulations of this Railway have apparently not been studied by Railway officials. I think there is a Rule which enjoins all railway servants that when they notice any irregularities at a station to report to the station master on duty so that action may be taken to prevent a repetition. In this case the driver was justified in reporting the matter, and for doing so he was told to mind his own business and not to interfere with what the station staff does. What if the Guard who taxed Shouldham kept quiet and said nothing about the matter, the murderer or murderers of the poor young lady would have been shrouded in mystery. The Guard was certainly suspicious of Shouldham in this murder business. Iceman in a 1st or 2nd class carrisge of a passenger train! as if Shouldham was ignorant of the iceman travelling in passenger trains in a 3rd class compartment, notwithstanding that he was a Guard before this occurrence. It was only on the murder being discovered that the suspicion fell on Shouldham and his companion Mullins. I do not know how far it is true, but from what I heard from a person who knew Shouldham, that he is not a Eurasian but a Native Christian of some part of the United Provinces or Calcutta, and that his father is a Thanadar of Police.

The Agent, B. B. Railway, should have the letter to the driver referred to above recalled and the duties of all railway servants properly defined as to what action they should take when they notice irregularities.—Yours etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A DARJEELING telegram, dated October 10th, states that a large and brilliant Ball was given last night by Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser. The guests numbered over 320. Sir Andrew attended, but retired early.

AT the meeting of the International Congress for the History of Religions on the 17th September, in the Semitic Section, Professor Paul Haupt (Baltimore) read a paper on "The Ethnology of Galilee; or Was Jesus a Jew by Race?" Professor Haupt's theory was that Jesus was not of Semitic but of Aryan ancestry. The paper is said to have aroused much interest, and to have been much criticised.

MR. CHESTERTON'S BOOK, "ORTHODOXY."

"I should be inclined to define orthodoxy as the common sense of Christianity. By common sense I do not mean that particular kind of sense which you have and nobody else can have, but that sense of certain truths common to all Christians." Such, although not expressed exactly in those words, was the unorthodox definition of orthodoxy provided for me, writes Mr. O. M. Hueffer in "T. P's Weekly," by Mr. G. K. Chesterton. I asked him the question—perhaps impertinently—because I knew that he was about to publish a book on Orthodoxy, and I felt a certain curiosity to know what it was going to be about.

WHY "ORTHODOXY" WAS WRITTEN.

I was less curious, in the sense that I could guess with more probability of correctness, why he should have written it; but I asked him that question also. He has written it, then, partly because he likes writing books, and partly because Mr. G. S. Street—inter alia—tempted him thereto. Tempted him, that is to say by criticising his former volume on "Heretics"; by maintaning that he did not support his precepts by example—that, in a word he would be better qualified to quarrel with other people's philosophy when he had adduced his own. So Mr. Chesterton has now buttressed orthodoxy upon heresay, and incidently, as I take it, produced something of a spiritual autobiography, such as might have for its sub-title: "The Adventures of G. K. C. in Search of a Religion."

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

What is, I suppose, one of the most hopeful signs of the twentieth century is the increased attention paid to religion by the better educated. I do not mean so much by devotees of the Higher Criticism—the roaring theologian, seeking what he may digest, is always with us—but rather by those who, a short time—say twenty years—back, felt it due to their intellectual eminence to regard matters religious with the good humoured tolerance we extend to a child's game. And as the shepherds so the flock: it was coming to be regarded as a sign of intellectual emancipation, even in the wildest suburban fastnesses to stop away from church; even the humblest of bank clerks dreaded to confess himself religious lest he should thereby stamp himself a Boeotian, and thus hinder his promotion to cashier. There is a late Victorian story of a journalist who, being present at a religious meeting and asked if he was among the saved, replied, "No; I am a reporter." I can see nothing humorous in the story; to me it seems rather to voice a display of intellectual arrogance. He was a reporter, and as such immeasurably removed from the dull spirits who could regard the saving of their souls as either possible or desirable.

THE IMPIOUS PEPPER-POT.

Nowadays every thing is changed; the public is as eagerly interested in religion as in the solution of murder mysteries; the reporter who could not pass an examination in the dogmas laid down by the Council of Nicea would stand little chance of ever rising in his profession. Naturally enough, too, seeing that when you set out to describe the utterances of a Cabinet Minister, interrupted by Suffragists upon the perils of Tariff Reform you are more than likely to find yourself instead stenographing his obiter dicta on Predestination and Free Will. I must confess to a suspicion that the revival of our traditional interest in things religious—for was not Mediæval England known, even to Rabelais, as the Isle of Bells, by reason of the multitude of its churches?—may have returned to us from America, along with many of our disused words and phrases, and, like them, transmogrified. I mean that, had not Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy and the leaders of nine hundred and ninety-nine American novelties of the kind been extensively criticised and canvassed by copy-seeking newspapers of her own great country, and the results copied verbatim, with slight alterations of spelling, by ours, we might even yet have long years to wait before ourselves reawaking to the fact that the care of our souls is scarcely less important than that of our periods or our stomach. Whatever the cause—and I admit that the desire to dish the other political party on the Education question may also have had a share in the furnishing up of many rusty theological weapons—the result is undoubted. Pan-Anglican Congresses, Eucharistic Congresses, Re-union of the Churches for gatherings, have become as popular excuses for a trip to London as the Franco-British Exhibition itself; the columns of the 'Daily News' positively overflow with letters from indignant heterodoxists condemning the orthodox; Mr. Chesterton and all his articles; only three days ago I heard in a Fleet Street tavern a pepper-pot held up to execration as representing Original Sin.

THE SINFULNESS OF POISONING WAITERS.

It was a wet evening and I had had very little lunch or this article might never have been written. I hesitated between tramping up Chancery Lane in the mud—for I can never bring myself to the extravagance of paying a penny for the bus ride from Fleet Street to Holborn—and turning into the tavern for a chop. In the end Original Sin triumphed and I furled my umbrella. And the first words I heard, as I took my seat in one of the pews, were "Now this pepper-pot is the Devil—the concentrated Devil." The words seemed natural enough, regarded as an ejaculation—if, for instance, the pepper would not come out of the pot, or, through a defective head, came out too suddenly. But they were uttered in clear, calm, unagitated tones, and the waiter—he was a pale, thin man with a harassed moustache, and he was leaning gracefully against the partition, listening to the conversation in the next pew—seemed mystified rather than alarmed. Besides, I knew the voice for that of Mr. Chesterton—for had I not listened to it uplifted at a Pan-Anglican Congress to the confusion of the heterodox, not to mention the confusing of some among the more orthodox Orthodox? So I came to asking him about his new book. Incidentally the question arose—out of the pepper-box, as it were—of how far the poisoning of waiters was a sin. The allied problem, how far it is sinful in a waiter to poison customers in the way of business, did not arise.

THE GIST OF THE MATTER.

I am not going to detail all that Mr. Chesterton said to me, for two reasons—the first that I could not do it even the barest justice within the limits of such an article as this; the second, that his ideas are elaborated in the aforementioned book "Orthodoxy," to be published by Mr. John Lane in the course of the next few weeks. But, to put it briefly, Mr. Chesterton is all for a return to orthodox Christianity, using the word in the sense I have already referred to, with a distinct bias, if I may so put it, towards Anglican Catholicism. He is inclined to range the Pagan, the Heretic, old style, and the Catholic together under the one banner of Orthodoxy, seeing that all alike have one common factor in their belief, opposition to the Puritan ideal of Devil-worship. Sin and sinfulness he, needless to say, accepts and the Devil—it was to illustrate this point that the pepper-pot was brought into service—is in fact the concentration point towards which all our lapses, our giving way to the impulse to commit this, that or the other form of sin, converge.

CONSCIENCE AND WILL.

With the modern loose notions of creating scientific excuses for wrong doing—heredity, environment and so forth—Mr. Chesterton has little patience. Everyone, he maintains, knows perfectly well when he is doing wrong, and could, and he would, refrain. Now, because a man had become so accustomed to the murdering of tavern waiters that in the end it became a resistless habit, would the final holocaust before his capture and execution be the less sinful, seeing that he could perfectly well pull himself up, as it were, and return the poison-bottle unopened to his pocket. Mr. Chesterton, by the way, entirely denies a necessary mingling of Liberalism in matters political and in matters of religion seeing that they are in many points, diametrically opposed. Or again—but I have left myself no further space, and can only advise those who have read this article to obtain a copy of "Orthodoxy" at the earliest opportunity, wherein they will find the kernel of Mr. Chesterton's opinions, whereas I have here shown them a view of the outer shell.

WOMEN'S MAGAZINES.

From One Point of View.

I know of nothing more likely to engender humility in any thinking woman than a serious perusal of what are commonly known as "ladies papers," says a writer in a Home paper. The hard won laurels lately fallen to woman in the arts and sciences wither away in the light which these papers casts on feminine interests and pursuits. The plaudits of the multitude concerning our vaunted progress no longer ring true, and the demand for female suffrage seems a hollow mockery.

A typical "woman's paper" concerns itself mainly with four themes—"clothes, cosmetics, society, and matrimony." Now I am not so foolish as to question the right of the first to an honourable place in a magazine devoted exclusively to feminine topics. The natural woman out to take a lively interest in dress. We no longer believe that a becoming coiffure is inconsistent with the intelligent study of Greek roots, or that indifference to the hang of one's skirt implies the possession of a massive intellect. Fashion papers, with their smart notions and practical hints are a boon to many. Most of them demonstrate, theoretically and practically, that neatness in dress is a matter of taste and trouble and not of expense. The useful paper pattern brings blessing in its train, and has long been enshrined in the inmost affections of the home dressmaker. But—and here I pause impressively—the preponderance given to this subject is wrong and foolish. To devote two-thirds of the space to dress in a magazine purporting to reflect the every-day interests of women, is surely a gross libel on the sex. Out of our own mouths we are condemned, and Mr. Crosland's strictures are as superfluous as they are ungallant.

Then take "cosmetics." It is not necessary to discuss here whether the every-day use of these is necessary or beneficial. I do not deny that a woman has every right to be interested in her figure, her hair, or her complexion. But I do deny that she has any right to worry other people with them. The number of women appealing pathetically to lady journalists for guidance in the matter of complexion creams is simply staggering, and is only equalled by the number and variety of these concoctions themselves. A degree of bewilderment is certainly excusable, but allowing this, I ask—is it absolutely impossible for a woman to attend to these matters in the privacy of her own room? Must they be dragged forth every week into the white light of a self-appointed publicity? Surely not! We do not publish details of our dealings with our doctors or our dentists. Why cannot we conduct business with beauty doctors or masseuses on the same rational lines? Are wrinkles more interesting to the general public than toothache or indigestion?

Social gossip is a staple feature of every "woman's paper." Catalogue-like descriptions of the movements of the "upper ten" are much in evidence. There is no scandal in these chronicles of high life; to do them justice they are as harmless as they are inane. The confidental and self-important air with which the authors impart the news of a society engagement is irresistibly funny. State secrets might conceivably be divulged with less pomp and ceremony. "I do not vouch for the truth of this; I only give it to you as it was given to me."

The raison d'etre again eludes me. If the readers are acquainted with the exalted personage of whom these paragraphs treat, they must already be cognisant of their movements; if they are not acquainted with them, what possible interest can they take in such elaborate chronicles of their doings? I should not be at all surprised to hear that the Countess of G. professed sublime indifference when informed that I preferred golf to tennis and that I preferred to semolina. Is it not natural, then, that I should experience the same feeling when I read that this lady esteems Thakeray more than Dickens, and that her favourite pastime is going to the hairdressers.

Understand I have no quarrel with the nobility. But, professing as I do, these praiseworthy sentiments, I still refuse to believe that the possession of a coronet and £5,000 a year invests a man and all his doings with a perpetual halo of interest and romance.

I come now to the most thrilling topic of all—Matrimony. Here the emotions have full sway. "I always get sentimental when I write with a fountain-pen," said a vivacious correspondent the other day. It would seem then that lady-journalists reserve a specially facile fountain-pen for articles on this subject. "How to be Charming." "How to Keep your Husband's Love," are frequent topics. Appeals to husbands to continue their lover-like attention to their wives are lamentably common. One wonders how many husbands read these homilies, and if any are seriously affected by the rebukes they contain.

The most serious charge I have to bring against women's newspapers is that they are exceedingly dull. One can forgive a newspaper many things; one has to sometimes; but dulness is the unpardonable sin. From cover to cover, there is seldom the feeblest attempt at a jest. Occasionally the fashion correspondent assumes a sprightliness which leads her on to write "eclept" instead of called, and to say, "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest," when she means "examine"; but there the matter ends. Who, oh! who was the misguided poet that called "Woman"—"hard to please!"

Lastly, the writers in women's magazines are culpably oblivious of the canons of grammar. I do not refer here to the elegances and refinements of style, but only to the leading rules of good English prose. Surely this is not without remedy. Grammar is not an abstruse study; punctuation is within the grasp of the average mind. It ought not to be impossible for a woman to avoid split infinitives, mixed metaphors, false concords, hackneyed expressions, slovenliness in the use of relatives and participial clauses.

By these strictures I do not suggest that a woman's paper should occupy itself exclusively with such themes as the doctrine of psycho-physical parallelism or the immortality of the soul. One extreme is just as dangerous as the other. But surely there is a "via media" which all journalists may tread with safety and satisfaction. Scholarship need not always smell of the lamp; Literature may one day be made as interesting as cosmetics. The prospect is gloomy, but not without hope. The world is still, as our modern Apostle of happiness has taught us, "full of a number of things," and the outlook of the woman-writer and the woman-reader must widen accordingly.

ABOLISHING THE SEA POST OFFICE.

If the Director-General of Post Office imagines that by despatching Mr. Doran to harangue the Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, he has done all that is necessary to secure the approval of the commercial classes of this country on behalf of his project for the abolition of the Sea Post Office, he will find that he is greatly mistaken, says the "Statesman," Karachi is no doubt a rising port, but its trade is at present, and is likely to be for many years, a great deal smaller than that of Calcutta, and we fail to understand why no attempt has been made to elicit the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce upon so important a change, unless indeed it was shrewdly suspected that its members would be less likely to view with complacency so ill-considered a proposal. But, though the views of the commercial community of Calcutta have not been asked, they are not likely to let judgment go by default. The question is being seriously considered, and the more it is discussed the stronger does the feeling grow that the abolition of the Sea Post Office would be a retrograde step which has nothing to recommend it and which ought therefore to be vigorously resisted. The facts, though explained in the most plausible official manner by Mr. Doran, the Bombay Postmaster-General show that at a time when everything ought to be done to expedite communication between England and India, an additional delay of some hours is sought to be sanctioned, for the sake merely of achieving a paltry economy. For some years it has been felt that an interval of 39 days between the despatch of a letter from Calcutta to England and the receipt of a reply was an anomaly in an age of fast steamers, and it was hoped that the new Mail Contract would provide for a considerable acceleration. But when its terms were disclosed, it was found that the Treasury had apparently been more anxious to save a few thousand pounds than to save time. There was no competition for the Contract, and the P. and O. Company, which alone tendered, were thus in a position to lay down their own conditions. The directors declined to make any separate tender for the Indian contract, or to "name any price "at which they would be prepared to "increase the speed to and from "Bombay after the expiration of "three years of the new service." It is plain that the negotiations were badly managed, for the P. and O. Company must have been willing, likely every other enterprising concern, to give as much speed as the Government chose to pay for. Ultimately a bargain was struck by which India has been tied down for seven years to a new contract which,in return for a reduction of £10,000 in the subsidy,gives a saving of only eight hours on the voyage between Brindisi and Bombay. No one could regard this settlement as satisfactory. For reasons connected with the previous contract, the new arrangement cost the Post Office £35,000 more than if the old contract had been continued till 1912, while a gain of only eight hours in time, under a new contract extending over seven years, was universally condemned as a disgracefully inadequate response to the public demand for a quicker service for the mails. And now on the top of this fiasco comes the proposal to sacrifice two or three hours out of the precious eight by the abolition of the Sea Post Office! Anything more fatuous and inept it would be difficult to imagine The eight hours gain represent all that the financial and diplomatic genius of the Treasury, the Post Office, and the India Office combined could secure for India in return for a seven years' contract. Yet it is now positively contemplated to sacrifice one-quarter or more of this advantage, because forsooth sorting on board a mail steamer is inconvenient—though it has been regularly carried on for a good many years now—. and because a small saving can be had by its abolition. That the present system is viewed with disfavour by the P. and O. Company is very possibly true. The Post Office occupies valuable space on the mail steamer, and doubtless necessity of providing for the sorters and pack decreases the accommodation available for yearly increasing throng of passengers. But it is a matter for the P. and O. Company. They perfectly well able to take care of themselves d, since they have made no representations on the ject, it is a trifle superfluous for the Director-neral of Post Offices to intervene on their behalf. for the problematic saving of a few thousand nds which it is hoped will result from the step, ntially is necessary to insist that the economy quired is not a saving in money but a ing in time. Instead of reducing a saving of ht hours to one of five hours only, deliberately owing away a gain of three hours as of no conse-nce, a Director-General who understood his ies would devote all his energies to the task o ing to the small saving secured by the new con-t, so as to increase to it twelve or sixteen rs. Mr. Newlands has been engaged for some ths in endeavouring to implant in the minds e officials of the Telegraph Department a sense e value of time. His services seem to be as needed in the Post Office. All Mr. Doran's of the special trains to Calcutta, the Punjab, Madras not being delayed by more than an and a half, or two hours, and of the delay in bay being only three or four hours, betray a l lack of appreciation of the real issue at stake. ven if the delay should not exceed his estimate official estimates in such cases are apt to be wide of the mark—and even should the loss , three, or four hours not cause much im-te inconvenience the effect of the change in ar future ought surely to be reckoned with ll not be long before the public will insist upon er acceleration of the mails. One reason indeed epting the tender of the P. and O. Company existing basis was that it was hoped, by giving notice, to obtain more favourable terms on t occasion. It was thought that, "in view steady improvement in ships, better results d probably be obtained from an invitation three or four years hence, for a service to mence in 1915, than from an invitation issued year or next for a service to commence in If, as the Treasury Minute indicates, a sub-l acceleration may be looked for in the next t assuming, what is not at all certain, that the will meanwhile not demand some revision present contract—the two or three hours posed to be sacrificed by the abolition of the t Office may make all the difference in the l value of the advantage. In short, the le upon which the Director-General has act" d and unsound, and we trust that the mer-community will insist on the Sea Post Office tained.

LORD ROSSLYN'S GAIN.

nother Bank Reverse in Roulette Tests.

London, Sept. 26,

g yesterday's play in the roulette contest Lord Rosslyn and Sir Hiram Maxim, to test the merits of a system (Lord Ros-gainst the bank (represented by Sir Hiram), met with another reverse. Lord Rosslyn 78 on the day. There have now been six y, and 3,000 of the arranged 5.000 coups completed. Lord Rosslyn is about £525 od.

tes that at one time in the morning he was early £1,200. After that his figures im-Although his stake was at the high figure there were six more red than black during ng, eight zeros, one run of ten reds, and e blacks.

BY THE WAY.

THE SNOWY HERON.

If anything is calculated to make the votary of fashion give up the unholy habit of wearing feathers, it will be a letter to the "Times" from the originator of Lord Avebury's Bill, giving some notion of the ghastly cruelty involved in the rending of plumes from the snowy heron. The villainous process, which enables the proud wearer to flaunt it in our streets, has often been described in hideous detail. Mr. Buckland adopts another method. He simply says that the cruelty inflicted by the plume-hunters in a heronry was on one occasion so overpowering that a common uncultured man without the nerves and sympathy of more refined people was physically and literally sickened by the sight. This happened in the case of one foray. What then must be the sum-total of cruelty involved in sending to London those twenty thousand birds of paradise, those one hundred thousand white herons, to say nothing of tens of thousands of kingfishers and crowned pigeons which are annually shot elled into London sale-rooms? The argument is often used that if London did not sell them, Paris would. The same argument was used of the opium traffic, but England has judged that such reasoning is not fit for a civilised people. Our plain duty is to get rid of the horrible traffic.

ST. ROBERT.

In France and Belgium the really cunning burglar, determined to make society pay for his keep, goes to the village church. Worshippers are notoriously careless about safeguarding the object of their adoration. Usually they think that the saint whose features are portrayed in a great picture by Vandyck, whose statue adorns a niche in the church or whose ashes fill a reliquary, is quite capable of defeating the burglar with very little help from outside,and to some extent they are right, for the thieves leave the contents of the reliquary behind. Scotland, of course, differs from France and Belgium as to the object of its worship. Its patron saint is a poet, who in spite of some defects due to his homely position, touched the chords of the human heart in a way few others have done who have led more exemplary lives. Therefore the Scots burglar endeavours to annex things connected with the national saint, and owing to the carelessness of the worshippers in protecting their shrines, otherwise their museums, a gang has been able to annex a copy of a first edition from Kilmarnock. But the saint and common sense came to the rescue. The burglars were compelled to own that they would have extreme difficulty in getting rid of this precious reliquary, these ashes of the departed genius, and they surrendered it for one-fifth of its value—a modest little sum of £200. After this triumph the cult of Burns must flourish exceedingly. His worth has been shown most conclusively.

UNDER A CLOUD.

However much Canada and the United States may agree to stand apart in arbitrary arrangements as to trade, Nature is too strong for them in other respects. The opening up of the great Canadian prairies attracts a constant stream of American farmers from over the border, who see better prospects of earning a good livelihood. Conversely, the long stretch of forest which runs from Canada across the border to the Adirondacks and the Pennsylvanian mountains ensures a conflagration in the Northern State being shared by the great Southern Republic. It was only the other day that liners collided in the St. Lawrence owing to the pall of smoke from burning forests that hung over the whole breadth of the mighty river, and now it is New York's turn to be shrouded in a pungent pall, which delays shipping and sends its advance guard of rolling clouds a hundred miles out over the Atlantic. The most serious part of the phenomenon is the immense destruction of valuable timber that is going on, bearing out the old statement that fire destroys far more than the axe. In the growing dearth of timber such a fire as is now raging on the American continent is nothing short of a public calamity.

STATION MISTRESSES.

Women fill various positions in life usually assigned to males with more or less success. Miss Hetty Green in finance, Mme. Boucicaut in the management of a great business, Mlle. Chauvin at the Paris Bar,all have shown ability which is the envy and admiration of their male rivals. There have even been vague rumours of women—renowned no doubt for the size of their muscles—acting as policemen in out-of-the-way places in Ohio. More essentially a position marked out by nature for occupation by man than any of these already mentioned seems to be the office of stationmaster. Coolness is required, and management of men, and a head for figures, promptness in dealing with emergencies, and several other qualities which are generally looked upon as of the masculine order. Yet over two stations in these British Isles a woman presides. How they manage the men under them we should much like to know. Perhaps all the porters, shunters, and ticket clerks are also women. Perhaps, too, emergencies severely tasking the powers do not often arise at the little station of Braystones, on the Cumberland coast, or at Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight. As regards the former station, it used to be a saying that on the neighbouring branch line to Boot such quaint, loose, and rather feminine notions—if we may be pardoned for saying so—prevailed that an engine-driver would stop the train if he saw a nice crop of mushrooms in a field suitable for his breakfast. But this was no doubt a libel. Occasionally, we must confess, one is tempted to think that stations much nearer London are run by old women.

THE LIMITS OF AEROPLANES.

All the wild talk that at one time prevailed concerning the immense revolution that would be worked by the airship and aeroplane is evaporating like the morning dew in face of the repeated accidents. Mishaps to the "Patrie," "Nulli Secundus," "Zeppelin," and "Parseval" have all shown the extreme fragility of the airship, a fragility inseparably bound up, so far as one can see, with the mechanism of the creature. And the accidents occur just when the pride of man in the new invention has reached its climax. The "Gross" and the "Parseval" had just performed exceedingly well, and the later was on the point of being adopted by the army when it came to grief. So it is with aeroplanes. Confidence in Mr. Orville Wright's wonderful machine is roused to the highest pitch by his wonderful flight of an hour when suddenly, as if Providence wished to show on what risky foundations inventors are building, the smash comes, a smash as in the case of the "Parseval," of a purely mechanical kind due to the actual construction of the aeroplane, and one passenger is killed and the other grievously injured. It may be argued that such accidents are merely a feature in the gradual perfecting of the instrument. It may be so, but it seems as if the analogy of that other delicate mechanism the watch would more probably hold good. Only the most expensive and beautifully finished watches are perfect; the rest have some defect. Only one in a hundred aeroplanes will be trustworthy, the rest will have some defect; and defect in this case spells catastrophe.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SEA-MATS AT THE B.A.

The address of the President of the Zoological Section of the British Association was devoted to the consideration of that interesting, though comparatively little known, group of the animal kingdom, the Polyzoa. As their name implies, these are compound animals, plant-like colonies formed by budding from single free swimming individuals. Casual observers at the sea-side are familiar with typical members of the class in the sea-mats which are cast up all round our shores. These are usually taken for a kind of sea-weed. They are, however, genuine animals, and of sufficiently high-grade to be classed in the sub-kingdom mollusca.

BEAK-LIKE ORGANS.

The special point in the structure of these plant-like animal colonies dwelt on by Dr. Harmer was the meaning and use of those curious organs known as avicularia, which occur in so many of them. When the little free swimming larva fixes itself in a suitable place it gives rise by budding to a number of individuals which remain in organic connection with each other, and so form the plant-like colony. In a great number of species certain of these possess chitinous beaks, which can be closed with great force by suitable muscles. From their resemblance to the beak of a bird they have been called avicularia. Their exact function and use to the colony has for long been a puzzle to zoologist.

WEAPONS OF DEFENCE.

Dr. Harmer, after prolonged study of the avicularia in many species of polyzoa, comes to the conclusion that they are defensive organs. Among the enemies of the polyzoa are fishes, sea-urchins, and mollusca, which browse on them. Against the attacks of these the avicularia are probably no protection. But the polyzoa, have many other enemies in the shape of encrusting growths of animals largely of their own class. Against those Dr. Harmer contends that the avicularia form an efficient defence. The fact that there are species without avicularia which seem to be succeeding in the struggle for existence as well as those possessing them seems rather to militate against this view. It may be, however, that these latter have other means of defence.

WEAPONS WANTING IN SOME.

In some species the defensive organs take a different shape, and are known as vibracula. Here the waving of bristle-like setae may perform the same useful office as the snapping of the beaks. A remarkable fact brought out by Dr. Harmen's studies is that while these defensive organs occur in the majority of species they may be entirely absent in a whole genus. Further, they may be wanting in one species of a genus, or in one variety of a species normally possessing them. Individual colonies of a species typically characterised by the possession of these organs may also be devoid of them. These facts introduce further difficulties into the view that they are protective.

VARIATION BY BUDDING.

Different types of avicularia occur in different species of polyzoa, but it does not appear that this can be used as a means of classification. For the same type may occur in widely separated species and distinct types may occur in the same species. Dr. Harmer thinks and explanation of this curious anomaly may be given on Mendelian principles. The fact that the original free swimming larva can by budding give rise to avicularia of two or more distinct forms is of considerable significance. It indicates that variation can occur without sexual reproduction.

ABSOLUTE ZERO.

The recent liquefaction of helium has called special attention to the question of low temperature in general, and to absolute zero in particular. The suggestion of an absolute zero was made by Lord Kelvin in 1848, and the conception arose in this way. It was found that the pressure of a gas depended on its temperature according to a certain law. Calculation showed that if this law held universally, then, at a temperature of 273 degrees below the zero of a Centigrade thermometer, a gas would have no pressure at all. Now, according to the Kinetic theory of gases, the pressure exerted by them is due to the rapid movement of their molecules which under ordinary conditions is at the rate of about 2 1-2 miles a minute. Hence at 273 deg below zero there would be no movement of the molecules, and hence no heat. Thus the point of zero pressure is also the point of zero heat.

LOWEST TEMPERATURE REACHED.

Recent experimental research has brought physicists into exciting proximity to the goal of absolute zero. Liquid hydrogen gives a temperature only 20deg. above it. Liquid helium, again, gives us a temperature of 4·5deg. absolute, or 268·5deg. below 0deg. C. By allowing helium to boil at a low pressure, 3deg. above absolute zero were reached. This is probably the lowest temperature yet attained. It has been suggested that if one of the rarer gases such as the coronium, known to exist in the furthest atmosphere of the sun, could be liquefied, still lower temperatures might be reached. And when this desired goal of 273deg, below odeg. C. is attained, two things seem possible. Either the absolute absence of heat will be found to be still furthur off, or the total cessation of movement may mean the annihilation of matter.

SPINELESS CACTI.

According to reports Mr. Luther Burbank's much talked-of spineless cactus, which promised to be so useful a fodder plant, is showing a lamentable lack of stability. A number of plants sent down by the famous plant breeder to San Fernando have reverted, and grown up bristling with spines.

SUNSPOTS.

There is still some controversy as to the exact nature of those solar phenomena known as sunspots. Interpreting the evidence of the spectroscope some suggest that they are regions of lower temperature in which it is possible that the oxygen and hydrogen may be combined in the form of superheated steam. Others think that the spectroscope reveals the Zeeman effect, or, in other words, indicates that the light has been influenced by a magnetic field. Sir Oliver Lodge suggests that such a magnetic field might be produced by a cyclone of negative electrons.

A new staircase to the Court of Sir Gorell Barnes and Mr. Bargrave Deane is being constructed at a cost of £2,000. Is this a proof that the way to the Divorce Court is so crowded that more accommodation for "entrants" is required? Or is it made in order to provide a private entree for the select few who feel shy to face the public on the original stairway? One thing it certainly indicates that notwithstanding the comments of the Lambeth Conference, the Divorce Court is not likely to have fewer applicants for its ministrations in the near future of our national life.

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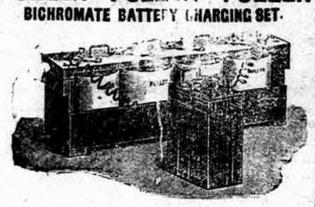

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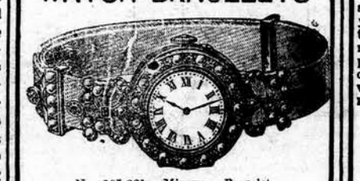

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Exactly like illustration.

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Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

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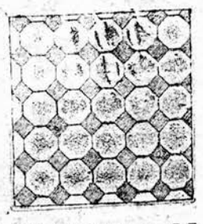

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SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
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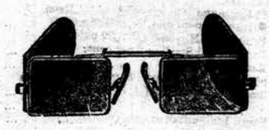

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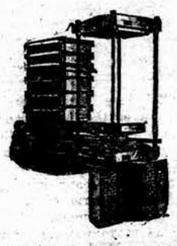

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Too Old at 40
HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.
Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.
What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.
Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!
Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.
Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.
Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.
Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.
Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.
Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."
When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
To Weak's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.
Name.....
Address.....

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SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.
ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 9.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 2/16		5/8
do. Rentes	94 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2		1
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	63 1/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	51 3/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·40 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·96 7/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 7/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.
Council Bills—Extra allotments.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.
Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.
Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10½ unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady. Buyers over.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 10,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 60,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Dull.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	... 10,000
Mid-Americans	4·96—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·57	4·52	4·52	4·51	4·52
+01				

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·52	4·53	4·53	4·54
+01	+01	+02	+02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	58,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	39,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	37,000 ,,
Do to Continent	18,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·00—05	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·55—07	Advanced early on unfavourable weather reports and declined later owing to longs unloading.
Do. do. Mar. 8·32—04	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 13-16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·35—11
Do. do. Mar. 8·29—10
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London ... 10·450 Bales
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...341,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 66,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent ... 85,000 ,,
Do. do. to Japan ... nil.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...510,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Port ...351,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.— ... d. 3 15/16
Fair Red Cocconadas—C. I. F.— ... d. 3 1/16
Cocconadas Ginned—C.I.F.— ... d. 3 7/16

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—37 1/4 April-May—London—Sellers—Canal.
White Karachi 40 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore, 46 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 5½d. Value.
Arrivals :—
"Frankdale," "Merton Hall."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [10TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
283 Bars Silver...	5,23,900	London	Chartered Bank
83 Bars Silver ...	1,49,291	do	Yokohama Bank
209 Bars Silver...	3,75,877	do	Indian Specie Bank
44 Bars Silver ...	74,568	do	Bank of Bombay
1,193 Bars Silver	21,10,985	do	Hongkong Bank
745 Bars, 1 Box Silver	13,44,040	do	International Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,27,136	Sydney	National Bank
1 Bundle Sovs ...	225	C. Mandevia	M. Mackenzie & Co.
Rupees	625		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. ,, 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th ,,

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

Being mail day there has not been much new business done to-day. Rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 7-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. On demand, also for T. T. There is very little enquiry. Credits can easily be placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight and very few bills are offered. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 1-4 ready and 95 1-16 for the settlement. There has not been much business done and at the close quotations are unchanged with probably small sellers. The Calcutta market is closed for a holiday.

We quote :—

	Rs.
Cash	95·4
1st Settlement	95·1

Bullion :—

On Friday Bar silver in London was 1-8 down at 23 11-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. Locally the market has been firmer, the ready rate opening at 60 9-16 ex-duty and improved during the day to 60 13-16 ex-duty. The "Bulls" are reported to be again buyers. Forward quotations are as noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	25	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

As the Americans are continuing weaker our market is very quiet and rates are Rs. 2 to 3 lower than yesterday's quotations. There is no business passing in New Crop, while mills are slowly buying what they require in ready cotton. Rates are as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	229-30	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach	222 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	209	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	201-2	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	194-5	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	194	,,
Fine M. G. Mnttin	186	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	178-9	,,
Fine M. G. Khandesan	185	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	173-7	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	165 1-2	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...Easier.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	10,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·54	4·50	4·50	4·48
—03	—02	—02	—03

Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·49	4·49	4·50	4·50	4·50
—03	—03	—03	—03	—04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

	Rs.		
Ready	8	3	0
Apl.-May	7	15	0 R. D.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.			

Rapeseed :—

	Rs.			
Brown Cawnpore... ...	8	0	0	B.T.
Yellow Gujerat	9	5	0	,,
Yellow Cawnpore	8	13	0	,,

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed :—

	Rs.			
Ready	9	11	0	
Apl.-May	9	9	0	R. D.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

	Rs.		
	31	0	0

Tone.—Quieter.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.		
	25	7	0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs.		
	6	9	0

Tone—Strong.

Wheat :—

	Rs.			
White Pessi 85 p.c....	5	12	0	April-May, R. D.
White Delhi, ...	5	7	0	,, ,,

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,430
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	512

Mills :—

Currimbhai Mills	1,030
Bombay Cotton Mills ...	690
Kohinoor	795
Manockji Petit	3,485
New Great Eastern	210
David	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	659	bales.
Wheat	6,287	cwts.
Linseed	1,408	,,
Rapeseed	97	,,
Groundnutsseed	7,230	,,
Poppyseed	202	,,
Groundnuts	104	,,
Castorseed	7,029	,,
Rice	7,235	,,
Myrabolams	1,851	,,
Cottonseed	1,399	,,
Mowraseed...	809	,,
Gram	610	,,
Joowar	239	,,
Maize	nil.	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.] [BOMBAY, OCTOBER 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 1-2		5-16
3 do. Rentes ...	95		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1-2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities...	63 1-4	un	chgd
*Bar silver in London ...	23 13-16	1-8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13-16	1-8	
Do. in New York ...	51 5-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·10		1 1-2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·42 1-2	1 1-2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2	1-8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1-2	1-8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1-2	1-4	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1-8	1-4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ... £350,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 7/8 unchanged.
*Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Dull.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Dull.
Total Sales	... 2,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	200
Imports	... 10,000
Mid-Americans	4·96 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·57	4·53	4·52	4·52	4·52
unchgd.	+01	unchgd.	+01	unchgd.

Mar.-April	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·53	4·53	4·54	4·54
+01	unchgd.	+01	unchgd.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	...48,000 bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...38,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	...11,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	...41,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·10+10	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·66+11	Advanced early on favourable cables and on favorable cotton goods situation.
Do. do. March 8·42+10	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 13-16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·43+03.
Do. do. March 8·39+10.
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 2,170,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian 1,18,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ... 1,850,808 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	26,000 Bales
,,	Sold on Speculation	1,000 ,,
,,	Sold for Exportation	1,000 ,,
,,	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	40,008 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	2,000 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	46,000 ,,
,,	Stock	2,74,000 ,,
Surat's	Week's Sales	1,000 ,,
,,	Sold on Speculation	600 ,,
,,	Sold for Exportation	...
,,	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	Mutilated.
,,	Actual Exports	
,,	Week's Imports	...
,,	Stock	9,000 ,,
Afloat	American	2,70,000 ,,
,,	Indian	5,000 ,,

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 47 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 6d.—Sellers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,135
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	105
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 *Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 c/o Pref. 1st Jan. July *Buyers*	108
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,050
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic ... ... *Buyers*	530
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares ...	150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid) ...	50
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. *Buyers*	50
Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	88.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Seller*	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) *Seller*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) ... *Sellers.*	950
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...	1,000
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares *Par.*	
Do. 5 ditto B. ... *Par.*	
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ... 9s. 6d.	
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ... *Sellers* £100	
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... *Sellers* 12s 9d.	
East Indian Tea & Produce... ... ... 20s.	
Indian Aluminium ... ... *Seller*	90
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ... *Seller*	100
7 per cent. Cum. Pref. *Seller*	90
Do.	
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Seller*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref .. *Sellers*	97
Madras Electric Tramways ... ...*nom* £1	
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs £97	
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...12s. 6d.	
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...98	
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium ... ... *nom*	
New Mysore Manganese ... ... 2s.	
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910... *Seller*	100
Cotacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs. *Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) ...	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	108
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	59
Shell Transport and Trading Company *xd.*	45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese ... ... *Sellers*	50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	108
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	20s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 4s. 9d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	...15s. 6d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 9s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 6s. 3d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid) ...	1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 4s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (10s. 6d. paid) ...	... 2s. 3d.
Glenrock	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 4s.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid) ...	... 2s.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid) ...	... 1s.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	... 23s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 33s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) ...	1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 7½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid ...	... 95s.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ...	... 3d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 3d
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...	... 3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	... *Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid ...	...23s. 9d.
Goregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	...13s. 1½d.
Goregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 20s. 7½d.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 1s.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	... *Sellers* Rs. 2
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	*Nom.*

THE "Sydney Morning Herald" points out the failure of the Australian immigration policy, and in proof thereof calls attention to the very small number of assisted immigrants brought out. Mr Deakin has definitely asked the States how many immigrants they can take during a term of years, and what measures the Commonwealth Government should adopt to procure them. Every one agrees, it is said, that a High Commissioner should be appointed without delay, but the Government is still at a loss for a suitable nominee.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,440
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 ,,	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 ,, / 1¼ ,,	68½ / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£12-10 / £25	6 ,, / £1-15s.	£16½ / xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	560	15	535
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20 xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	670
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd500
Century	500	500	50	365
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,730
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd1,100
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	225
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	100
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
David	250	250	20	425
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,510
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	195
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	165
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	990
Khatao Mackenji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	795
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,580
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,465
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,200
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Myser Spinning ...	50	50	...	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20 xd	700
Phoenix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	595
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	20	295
Standard Mills	500	500	50 xd	1,395
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,355
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd1,500
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	50
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.....	475	475	270	2½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	510	510
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	135½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	670	660
New Berar	500	500	580	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	490	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co, Ld.....	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

				Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	3	e-o	13½
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	62½	6⅔	82½	xd	2,625
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd	156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		135
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6		385 / 275
Central Indi- Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd	375
Delhi Flour	200	200	18		135
Empir of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14		20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd.	205
Karrachee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10		130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	nil.		25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½		190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10		54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		455
Shivrajpur	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p.c. 25 / Nil.		15 / 15
Syndicate					
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8		80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.		pom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 / P. 15	£ 15 / 30	... / ...		dis. 12 / 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.a. 20	xd	275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd	34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40		610

C & B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

NOTICE.

We have the pleasure to state that G. H. MUMM'S Extra Dry CHAMPAGNE was selected for use at the following functions:—

The Ball given by the Indian Civil Service at the Poona Gymkhana, on the 7th September last.

The Banquet given by the President of the Bombay Corporation, welcoming H. E. Sir George Clarke to Bombay.

The Farewell Banquet given by the members of the Byculla Club to H. E. Lord Lamington.

SOLE AGENTS:
HERBERT, SON & CO.,
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"SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

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GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Specially built for Extreme Climates. Built in solid cases;

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A MEETING AT CUDDALORE.

ADDRESS BY MR. V. KRISHNASAWMY IYER.

CUDDALORE, 4th Oct.—The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer delivered an address on "The Coming Congress," before an audience of the leading residents of Cuddalore, at 6 p.m. yesterday. Among those present were Messrs. M. Ramasawmy Iyer, R. Sreenivasa Iyengar, P. S. Shakravarti, P. B. Runga Chary, Kumarasawmy Moodelly, Sankaria Naidu, Zemindar, T. E. Sadagopa Chary, M. Thiruvengada Chariar, Seshaghiri Row and many others.

In the course of his speech, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer remarked that he had promised to say a word or two at Cuddalore about "The Coming Congress at Madras." He assured [illegible] that the object of inviting the Congress was in no wise a light-hearted affair; the responsibility was heavy, but no alternative was open to them other than to let it die. But that must not be, and the Congress was accordingly invited to Madras. He did not desire to recapitulate the story of the recession of those opposed to the constitution of the Allahabad Convention. If there were any such at Cuddalore and among the audience, he could he thought easily convince them of the need to assemble the Congress. It was quite decided now that rules should be framed and adopted for the guidance of the Congress, until they saw reason to modify them. The rules so framed should be adhered to with devotion and loyalty of spirit. That could only be done, first of all, by the rigid exclusion of those who objected to Article No. 1 of the Allahabad Convention. That Article was perhaps objected to as too narrow, not wide enough, for Indian aspirations and, if adhered to some thought it would for ever chain the country and its people to the footstool of the English throne. They of the Moderate school did not choose to prophesy, they did not pretend to foresee, they could not pry into the womb of the future, but absolutely contented themselves with the present, its deep responsibilities, the duties it brings and the solemn work that ought to be done by way of slow, steady progress, under the "Pax Britannica." As to the future, there were many who prophesied, but no two of them could agree as to what would become of India 500 years hence. That, however, might very well be said of Europe, or the whole world. It was wise, therefore, to confine themselves to the present.

There were some who would fain know, perhaps out of curiosity or in grim earnest, who were the constitutionalists and what their ideal might be. The ideal to some might seem humble enough, to others it might be ambitious, and to others again it might be neither humble nor ambitious, but offering a middle course of a limited or extended share in the political work of the land. The goal of the Moderate was self-government on colonial lines. The question might be asked as to why the Congress had gone on for the past 23 years, without that declaration in the forefront—"Self-Government on Colonial lines." It was easily answered. There were some who wanted "Swaraj," absolute "Swaraj." There were others who wanted the past ideals of the previous Congresses. And there were a third class who adopted self Government on Colonial lines. He, did not wish to offend any when he said that he and other Moderates totally and absolutely rejected the first as dangerous, unpatriotic and exceedingly wicked. He and his friends belonged to the third class, to those whose ideal was "self-Government on Colonial lines."

Coming to the Articles of the convention, as laid down at Allahabad, Article No. 1 said that the goal of the conventionists was to be achieved in India by industrial progress, national unity, and political education. By these three methods, by slow and steady striving in proper directions by decades of [illegible], by healthy and well-controlled discipline and a wholesome sense of duty to society and established Government, the far-lying goal of self-Government on Colonial lines was to be achieved. This ought to be fixed on peoples' minds and their English friends who so pertinaciously worked for India ought to be told it and to the British people at large it ought to be declared. There was a great advantage in labels. Ordinary Englishmen in England did not understand Indian aspirations told in such words as the industrial aspiration of the Indian Empire, abolition of caste, doing away with the division amongst the Indian peoples. There was no good in saying to a Britisher at home that Indian aspirations were that Indians should become High Court Judges, Indians should be placed in the Revenue Board, that they should be made members of the Executive Council, and so on. The Englishman should be told that they worked for the goal of self-Government on Colonial lines. He quickly caught the force of the expression and understood it; he, by his travels, knew what Colonies were, what they meant, how they were governed. The Englishman [illegible] them to tell him what their symbols were. They should tell him, that they wanted what Canada has, what Australia has; what South Africa, or any of the many English Colonies over sea, have. But if the Indian spoke of the office, high Court Judgeship, Executive Membership, and the rest, the Britisher nodded his head, smiled and went his way.

But there were those in India to whom Article, [illegible] mad madness. They could not force it down the [illegible] throat, they must leave him severely [illegible]. The speaker asked that the consolidated [illegible] of the country might be taken. The Government might respect it, nay, bow to it. It was an easy thing to take figures and talk of the consolidated opinion of the nation or the country. If they took figures like that, did anybody think it easy to exclude the Mahomedan, the Christian, the Parsee, etc.? . . . The Parsee could not be excluded. For him, there were various influences at work—commercial, political, humanitarian and the like—of them. There were about 70,000 Parsees in India. If the Parsee chose he could work with the Indian, or he might stand by himself, quite isolated, absolutely unmindful of and indifferent to what interested the Hindu. The Parsee had in his community merchant princes, bankers, financiers, brokers, administrators, judges, lawyers, fluent orators, holy men and women, noble spirits of utter benevolence, eager to do and die for their fellow creatures. The standing aside of the Parsees from political interest in the land of their adoption, after the lead of Dadabhai Naoroji, Mehta, Wacha and others was indeed a problem for the Indian to think about. The Mahomedan was a strong factor to be counted with and there were numberless discordant elements already in the land. The Hindu had his divisions, inter-sectarian, ultra-sectarian. The Brahmin in his fold had a good many sects. The non-Brahmin had his sects, factions in society. Could there be absolutely one united body with so many matters at issue?

He then adjured the audience not to think that if the Extremists went, everything would be lost with their exit. The Extremists were a small body. The Government knew that there was a larger body of people enormously larger than the Extremists. They were grateful for the Government to which Providence in its wisdom had entrusted the land. The Government understood them, and worked for them and moved them step by step, not by dark ways but by means of open methods and bright and shining lights towards a good goal.

As to the meeting of the Congress in Madras, differences of views and opinions had already begun to assert themselves. There were already 68 signatories to a protest that recently appeared in the papers against holding the next session of it at Madras. The proposers of the Congress meeting were accused of three things, namely, that they were hurried in forming the project, hurried in inviting the Congress and the Congress would tend to disrupt the work of the country. The first two charges only referred to matters of procedure. Indians were no judges in the matter of hurry, because their movements were snail-like. Hurry after all was a relative matter; some called certain action "hurried" which others styled as normal or even slow. In December last the convention came into being; it met in April, announced its resolution in July; the committee met in August, and the Congress was to meet in December next.

Where was the hurry? One thing was settled beyond a shadow of doubt and that was that the Congress must meet in Madras in December next. He who said that there should be no Congress at all was an enemy, a traitor to the country. There were thousands of constitutionalists who were determined to have the Congress and who would not listen to anything to the contrary.

The speaker, continuing, insisted on the Extremist being without a serious practical objective and an inimical to the land, its well-being, its progress, its peace and its order. If he did not fraternise with the Moderate, if he did not give up for ever, his extremism, and if he did not mend his ways and become a Moderate, then he would never be one of them, and they would have nothing to do with him. No one need join the Moderates if he was opposed to the Constitution. Those who had not signed Article I of the Constitution, could not be with them. The opponent of the Constitution in December last continued to be opposed to the Moderates even at the present moment. The present moment, he thought, was full of tendencies to cause disruption, but these should be faced manfully, and disruption ought to be avoided if possible. Time was on the side of the Moderates, that was the force at work towards national unity. Racial difficulties, caste differences, linguistic drawbacks, early marriages, and other pernicious customs were against National unity, but they must be faced and the social fabric set aright. He advocated Hindi being taken up as the common language of India; it was already spoken by or understood by 50 per cent. of the land. Racial difficulties could be got over, as had been done in Austria and France. Caste differences ought to be rounded off and social angularities ought to be made away with. Early marriage operated against the virility of the nation.

The duty of the Indian to his country was a solemn one and every Indian ought to realise it. Religion had nothing to do with social reform. The old world nonsense, begotten of priestcraft, that all the Hindu sacred books were written at one and the same time ought to be discarded. The laws of the Medes and Persians could not be the laws of God. Of the industrial regeneration of the land, he told his audience that it should not be confined to the artisan class only, but the higher classes also must give up their hereditary prejudices and co-operate and take part in the work. The result would be an enormous gain; improvements, invention and appliances as follow the increasing application of intelligence.

After touching on other topics, and remarking that his opinions were not "ex-cathedra" but born of solemn life-convictions, he exhorted the audience to start a District Association, with taluq branches, to study the political, commercial, agricultural, and industrial needs of the area. There was plenty of work to do in that way, by focussing the various kinds of of practised intelligence and utilising it for the well-being of the District, instead of finding fault with the Government or picking quarrels with the District Magistrate. Each in his little sphere could do much towards the good of society.

With the usual vote of thank to the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer, proposed by Mr. P. S. Chakravarthy, the meeting terminated.

ANOTHER PROTESTOR WITHDRAWS.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pleader, Cuddalore, who was one of the signatories to protest against the Congress session being held in Madras this year, has written, us a long letter withdrawing from the protest in the course of which he says:—

As one of a small band of men that signed the protest which appeared in your paper, permit me to state the circumstances that let me to that course of action, which feel constrained to resile from . . . The differences between the Nationalists and the Moderates have become keener and keener, leading to unfortunate results. Personal feeling is reaching the high-water-mark and some discontented men belonging to the Extreme wing are for a total revolution. Others there—their number is legion—weedded to a creed based on righteousness and constitution. So long as the differences continue as we find them it seems impossible to bring about a reconciliation between the two parties. In this state of things, regard being had to the situation, it struck me that the holding of a Congress in Madras was inadvisable. Just then a sub leader appeared in the "Hindu," acknowledged as one of the best exponents of Indian public opinion on this side of the country, pointing out the impracticability of holding a session in Madras. That gave me food for reflection and as I was persuading myself into the mode of thinking, I received a communication from Madras which made me think that the opposition was gaining in volume and strength. Not being in full possession of the facts and labouring under a misconception, I signed the protest. Since then the question has formed the subject of correspondence in your paper. I have had the benefit of a long interview with the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iver. . . . I have the assurance from him that the apprehensions are more imaginary than real. Since then I have talked the matter over with some of my best friends and bestowed much care and attention on the question, with the result that I unhesitatingly withdraw from the protest and shall be glad to do anything in my power to have the session in Madras. There are very many reasons why the Congress, with a Constitution at its back, should be held in Madras. Never was was I against the Congress, but my objection only related to the place. It is four years since the Congress was held in Madras. Other Provinces it must be admitted, are unsuited for all practical purposes. . . The only Province that we can think of is Madras which is always known for sobriety and moderation and the whole people are loyal and the irreconciliable and boisterious section is infinitesimal. It is true that of late there have been some prosecutions for sedition in this Presidency, but that ought not to make us disheartened and abandon our aims and aspirations. A representation by a regularly constituded body is sure to receive recognition at the hands of the Government. . . .

It is desirable that we should have a Constitution for the Congress. Instead of ever 1,000 delegates attending the Congress, more beneficial results will be achieved by a decent number, sufficiently representative, taking part in its deliberations.

The protestants object to the Congress being held in Madras on the ground that it will be a failure. This is taking a pessimistic view of things and I am not favourably impressed with this explanation. Do they suggest any other place that is so free from the vitiating atmosphere as Madras? If Madras is unsuited, no other Province can be considered to be a suitable place and the result, which every right thinking man must deplore is that there will be no Congress at all this year or for the matter of that for ever. The Congress has, after a life of calumny, struggle and difficulty, reached its manhood. It received a rude shock last year at Surat, which for a time almost paralysed it. . . . To give up an institution reared and nutured by patriots of note, who are and have been rendering yeoman service to the country, is unwise, impolitic and even suicidal. . . . The duty we owe to ovrselves, to the country and to the Government must teach us the imperative necessity of sinking our private differences and working in harmony and co-operation to serve the best interest of the country. It seems as if the protestants are taking a retrograde step, a leap, as it were, into the dark. Nothing will come out of their protest and on the other hand it will lead to an unnecessary division in the camp, which everybody ought to strive to avert. The proposers have a high ideal before them based on the constitution. The protestants, while led away by abnormal apprehensions, are unable to suggest any solution and if the protest prevails, which God forbid, it will toll the death knell of the Congress and over it an epitaph has to be inscribed "Thou art slain by your sons." I trust that better counsel will prevail and that the opposition, which is after all a bubble, will disappear . . . I am, however, glad that the opposition has raised a discussion and thereby enabled both parties to state their respective cases. The reply that appeared in your paper over the signatures of Messrs. V. Ryru Nambyar, L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer and A. S. Balasubramania Iyer is, I think, a sufficient answer to the criticisms so vaguely made by the protestants. I am constrained to go back upon my protest and I gladly support the proposal to have the session in Madras.

TINNEVELLY.

A POLICE OFFICER REWARDED.

Tinnevelly, Oct. 6.

MR. L. M. WYNCH, the Collector, issued invitations for a Durbar to present Sanads to Rao Bahadur J. Dharmaranga Raja, Deputy Collector, and Rao Sahib Diravia Nadar, lately Sub-Magistrate of Tuticorin, and the function was to have come of yesterday: but H. E. the Governor having consented to make the presentations during his forthcoming visit to Tinnevelly, the invitations were cancelled and the Durbar deferred. According to present arrangements, I understand, that Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley are expected here towards the end of November, their visit being more or less of a private nature. Nasareth, the flourishing Christian settlement founded by the late Canon Margoschis, will be one of the places that will be visited by their Excellencies.

Surgeon-General P. H. Benson paid a visit to Tinnevely recently to confer with the local authorities and public regarding the choice of a site for the construction of the proposed Combined Hospital. The construction of this institution was decided upon nearly three years ago, the funds to be utilised for the same being met from the Langarkhana savings. This fund has quite an unique history and a brief statement regarding its origin will be found interesting. About the middle of last century a Friend-in-Need Society was established at Palamcottah by the benevolent efforts of Mr. C.J. Bird, the then Collector of the District, its object being "to afford relief to the poor in their sickness and old age." It was entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions of the people of this District, most of the European officers, both Civil and Military, paying a monthly subscription, and was managed by a Committee of European and Native. The Society maintaind also a Hospital known as the Tinnevelly Dispensary, and a former Collector, Mr. Silver, with the object of providing a fund for the use of this institution called for subscriptions, with the result that a sum of Rs. 83,000 was subscribed. In the year 1871 the Langarkhana Committee transferred the funds to the name of Collector Puckle, of revered memory.

Surgeon-General Benson held an informal conference which was attended by the Collector, the Municipal Chairmen of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, Captain Harley, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Garusawmy Iyer, and it was decided to construct the Hospital on the site of the present Municipal Hospital at Palamcottah.

MANGALORE.

Mangalore, 7th, Oct.—The foundation-stone of the St. Aloysius College new buildings was laid yesterday evening by Bishop Cavadini, in the presence of the Professors, teachers and students of the College and a number of guests. The Bishop addressed the assembly and thanked the founders, benefactors and friends of the College for their handsome contributions to the building fund. At the close of the ceremony refreshments were served to the guests. The Aloysian Dramatic Society is giving a series of musical and dramatic entertainments in aid of the building fund, and substantial patronage was accorded the first entertainmemt, which took place on the 3rd instant.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT KARACHI

IN MEMORY OF RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY.

In commemoration of the 75th death-anniversary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Founder of the Brahma Samaj, the local Brahma Samaj, organised a large public meeting of the citizens of Karachi at the Khalikdina Hall on Wednesday, 30th ultimo. Amongst those present were:—Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas the Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, C. I. E., Rai Bahadur Seth Alumal Trikamdas, Professors B. J. Naik, T. L. Vaswani and H. L. Laghu, Rev. D. S. Harper, Mir Ayub Khan of Las Bela; Messrs. Karpur Srinivesa Rao, Wadhumal Fatehchand, Deepchand, Isarsing, Ramchand, Tirathdas Chandoomal, Walli Mahomed Hussanally, Jaffer Fuddoo, Seth Sunderdas Valabdas and Dewan Tahilram Lilaram. Mr. Walli Mahomed Hussanally, Deputy Collector, proposed Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas to the chair. The proposal was seconded by Professor Naik. Mr. Harchandrai gave in his opening speech a short sketch of the long and eventful life of the first Maker of Modern India. Rev. D. S. Harper referred to the troublous times in which the Raja lived and to his force of character and holy aspirations which enabled him to withstand the terrible sufferings and persecutions at the hands of the society which he endeavoured to reform and raise to its former purity and greatness. Mir Ayub Khan of Las Bela bore eloquent testimony to the greatness of the Raja, and his thoughtful speech evoked much applause.

Professor T. L. Vashwani referred to the significance of the meeting as making an important stage in the progress of the New Ideal in Sind. He indicated, in the course of his eloquent and impressive speech, the relation of Raja Ram Mohan Roy to what is called the Modern Ideal. Mr. Ramshand Manchand, Seth Sunderdas Valabdas, Diwan Tahilram Lilaram and R. B. S. Seth Alumal Trikamdas also spoke.

THE TRANSVAAL PROTEST MEETING.

This meeting was held at the Khalikdina Hall Karachi on Friday, the 2nd instant, at 7-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Sind Hindu Sabhia, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, B.A., LL.B., President of the Sabha, being called to the chair. There was a large attendance and the proceedings, which were carried through with the utmost propriety, were marked by much enthusiasm,—Mir Ayub Khan of Las Bela in particular receiving a great ovation in recognition of a very telling speech. Amongst others the following gentlemen addressed the assembly:—Mr. Lalchand Hasamal; Seth Sunderdas Valabdas (Gujrati); Mr. A. R. DeCruz, M.A., LL.B.; Set Rewachand Fatehchand (Gujrati); Seth Lokamal Chellaram (Hindi); and Mr. Nadirshah Naoroji, B.A., LL.B., We hope to give some account of these speeches in a later issue.

The following four resolutions were carried by acclamation:—

(1) Expressed a strong sense of resentment against the insulting and humiliating treatment of Transvaal Indians.

(2) A whole-hearted admiration of the sacrifices made, and sufferings undergone, by the Indians in their heroic efforts to secure just treatment.

(3) That this meeting is strongly of opinion that the Imperial Government is competent to exercise and should unswervingly exercise its authority in putting a stop to the scandal of the ill-treatment of Transvaal Indians, as the race-hatred likely to be accentuated and fostered by such ill-treatment is calculated to imperil imperial interests by embittering the feelings of all his Majesty's Indian subjects.

(4) That this meeting respectfully urges upon the Government of India the desirability of refusing the Transvaal whites and their merchandise admission into this country as a measure of retaliation in case they persist in their present treatment of Indians.

At the conclusion of the proceedings and at the invitation of the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Webb, who was received with great applause, spoke a few words of sympathy with the Transvaal Indians, but said he felt the need of exact and authentic information and had applied for it in various quarters. He proposed to take up the matter seriously, and hoped to contribute towards a satisfactory solution of the problem.

SPORT AT SECUNDERABAD.

A CROSS COUNTRY RACE.

SECUNDERABAD, 3rd Oct.—Nothing tends to make the lot of the soldier in exile more congenial than the promotion of healthy sport, and in this domain the Royal Fusiliers are always leading the way in some novel manner. Their latest endeavour to encourage athletics among the men took the shape of a cross-country yesterday. For many weeks past about 200 men of the Regiment have been in training for cross-country running, and yesterday actually 103 started for the race, which excited extraordinary interest in the Garrison, although confined to the Regiment. Individual prizes were offered for the first 20, and a price for the first twelve of a Company. A start was made at 5-30 near the Moul Ali Race course distant from the Royal Fusiliers' cricket ground (the finish) about 5½ miles. A number of Officrs accompanied the runners on horseback. The first few miles were covered at a remarkable pace but after two miles the field began to open out and the leading four slowed down. These were Anderson Porter, Howard and James. The race for individual honour rested between this quartette and speculation was divided between Howard and Porter. The former was going strongest however, and Porter, although of better physique, began to weaken and the last mile saw Anderson, who led almost the entire way, showing signs of exhaustion, with Porter close up. Howard, however, easily crept up and passed Porter at half a mile from home and a minute later had overhauled Anderson and the three ran in this order, Games, the fourth, lying a long way behind Porter strove hard to beat Anderson, but the latter seemed to recover strength and made exertions to catch Howard, but Howard, running without much effort, had no great difficulty in finishing first, Anderson being a good second, and Porter third. Howard, it appears, only entered to get his weight down for the Manchesters' Boxing Tournament. Anderson has always been a good runner, whilst Porter, the favourite, complained of a hurt foot as the cause of his defeat. The time was recorded as 29 minutes. Ninety-four completed the course and a large crowd assembled to see the finish. Each man received his number on passing a table this was entered at a second table and the least points registered in 12 of any Company qualified for the Company prize. This went to "E" Company, the twelve being Porter, James, Hart, Drewit, Thompson, Fiedler, Church, Delaney, Woodley and Payne. "G" Company were second. The race, which was organised by Lieutenant and Quartermaster Metcalfe, was a complete success and proved a worthy example to other Regiments in the Indian Army.

Another race, open to the Garrison, will shortly be run.

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